CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28616—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Dec.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1600	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigliell	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons, H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077 800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972 1600	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2279	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail.
• BISAGNO	On the 7th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Feb. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January and late March.
LYCIA*	3139	Middle January and Middle April.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early February and late April.
EUROPA	2300	Early February and early May.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late February and late May.
IONIA*†	5330	Early March and early June.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 24th November, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay th Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, on 19th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,465 tons, on the 20th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

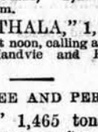
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„	18th Dec. Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„	25th Jan. do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	„ 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„ 23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	„ 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.
„ Pints, „ Rs. 6-4; „ Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts	Rs. 35	39
Pints	„ 19	21

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)

Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.
Rs. 19 per doz. Credit.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

		Cash.	Credit.
Price	Quarts	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 5 10
Do.	Pints	„ 2 12	„ 3 2

CELESTINE.

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueurs made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

	Cash.	Credit.
Price per bottle	Rs. 5 12	Rs. 6 8
„ „ ½ „	„ 3 4	„ 3 10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

'XMAS CARDS, DOLLS, TOYS, CRACKERS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, SWEETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, GIFTS, PICTURE-BOOKS.

Special Christmas Lists on Application.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,

CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

SPECIALTIES! NOTE THE PRICES.

GLOVES, White, Kid, 2 Buttons, Re. 1-4 Per Pair.

GLOVES, Regulation, Tan Black, and White Doe, Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

TIES, White, Cambric, for Dress, Re. 1-8 Per Dozen.

BOWS, White, Cambric, for Dress, Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

COLLARS, All the leading shapes, Per Doz., Rs. 6-8.

TIES, Ascot, for Large Knot, 8 As. each.

POCKET Handkerchiefs, Fancy Borders, Rs. 5-8 Per Dozen.

BANIANS, Gauze, Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 12.

PANTS, Gauze, Merino, Per ½ Dozen, Rs. 21.

DRESSING Gowns: a Large Choice, from Rs. 10-8.

THORPE & CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST
OF
PALATINOIDS.
The New Form of administering
NAUSEOUS DRUGS.

	Price per Bottle. Rs. a.
Aloin	gr. 1 — 1 6
„ c Podophyllin, *Aloin*	gr. 1 }
Podophyllin	gr. ½ } 1 0
„ c Jalapin, Scammony et Gingerine—	
Aloin	a
Jalapin	a gr. 1 4
Scam: Virg	
Oleo-resina Zingib	
„ c Strychnia et Belladonna—	
Aloin	gr. 1
Strychnia	gr. 1-60 } 1 4
P. Fol. Belladonna	gr. ½
Antifebrin	gr. 2 — 1 0
Antipyrin	gr. 2 — 1 4
Bismuth Subnit	gr. 2 — 1 0
Caffein Cit	gr. 1 — 1 4
Calcii Sulphid	gr. ½ — 1 4
„	gr. ½ — 1 4
Cerii oxalas	gr. 2 — 1 4
Cocain, Hydrochlor	gr. ½ — 1 4
Codeia	gr. ½ — 1 4
Colocynth (Pulv. Ext. Coloc Co.)	gr. 2 — 1 0
Cuonynin	gr. 1 — 1 4
„ c Podophyllin, *Euonymin*	gr. ½ } 1 4
Podophyllin	gr. ½ }
„ c Hyd. Subchlor *Euonymin*	gr. ½ } 1 4
Hyd. Subchlor	gr. ½ }
„ c Iridin—*Euonymin*	gr. ½ } 1 4
Iridin	gr. ½ }
„ c Leptandrin—*Euonymin*	gr. ½ } 1 4
Leptandrin	gr. ½ }
Exalgine	gr. 1 — 1 4
Ferri Arsenias	gr. 1-16 — 1 4
„ Phosph.	gr. ½ — 1 0
„ Phosph. *Co.—Ferri Phosph*	gr. ½ }
Calcii „	gr. ½ } 1 0
Sodii „	gr. ½ }
Ferrum Redactum	gr. 1 — 1 0
Hydrastin	gr. 1 — 1 4
Hydrarg Subchlor	gr. 1 — 1 0
„ „ c Rheo—*Hyd. Subchlor*	gr. 1 } 1 0
Pulv Rhei E. I.	gr. 1 }
Ipecac., Pulv.	gr. ½ — 1 0
„	gr. 1 — 1 0
„ „ Ipecac. Co	gr. 2 — 1 0
Jalapin	gr. 1 — 1 4
Laxative, *Cascara Ext*	gr. 1 }
Euonymin	gr. ½ } 1 4
Podophyllin	gr. ½ }
Leptandrin	gr. 1 — 1 4
Morphinæ Hydrochlor	gr. ½ — 1 4
Opium Pulv	gr. ½ — 1 0
„	gr. 1 — 1 4
„	gr. 2 — 1 4
Pepsin Porci	gr. 1 — 1 4
Phenacetin	gr. 1 — 1 4
Podophyllin	gr. ½ — 1 0
Quinna, Hydrobrom	gr. 1 — 1 4
Santonin c Hyd. Subchlor—	
Santonin	gr. 1 }
Hyd. Subchlor	gr. 1 } 1 0

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

XMAS CARDS!
XMAS CARDS!!
XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

PAINTINGS
OF
INDIAN CELEBRITIES
ON VIEW
AT OUR SHOW ROOM,
MEDOWS STREET,
P. VUCCINO & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected
Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year, —they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

'XMAS CAKES, &C.

Sultana Cambridge Cakes	Rs. 1 8	Iced Fruit Cakes	Rs. 2 8
Currant Cakes	„ 1 8	Fruit Cakes	„ 2 8
Almond Cakes	„ 2 8	Genoa Cakes	„ 2 8
Crystallised Cakes	„ 1 8	Plum Puddings 1 lb. tin Re. 1-2, 2 lb. tin	„ 2 8

'XMAS CRACKERS, 'XMAS HOLLY, 'XMAS MISTLETOE.

MUSCATEL RAISINS, ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS AND SWEETS.

BOMBAY: Byculla, Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS.

BLACK & BROWN ALL NEW
TO-DAY RS. 8-6. SPECIAL CASH PRICES. FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

SEQUAH'S OIL. SEQUAH'S CURE. SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF.

"SEQUAH'S CURE" FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE Impurity of the Blood causes many other diseases, such as Fever, Ague, Scrofula Enlarged Glands, Running Sores and Ulcers, and many other Chronic and Wasting Complaints, and they all find a Certain Cure in this greatest of all Blood Purifiers.

"SEQUAH'S OIL" should be used in combination with Sequah's Cure. It is the best of all External Applications. It is a speedy Pain Killer, and is invaluable for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and a host of other troubles.

"SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF" Cures Spasms, Colic Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all Internal Pains, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. It is a safe as well as sure Pain Killer, and will be found a boon in every household.

N.B.—Full Directions as to Dose and Application are given with each bottle in English and the Vernacular.

"A MOST REMARKABLE CURE."

105, Frere Road, Fort.

DEAR SEQUAH,—Jehangir Edaljee Vacha, of Bombay, was first attacked with Fever about the end of 1885. He was attended by an Eminent Doctor, who varied his treatment month after month, without any permanent success. The Fever left temporarily, recurring again in a week or so. This continued for a couple of years, during which he was sent to different health-stations. But all to no purpose. About three years ago, whilst reading a book, reclining in an easy-chair, he suddenly cried out of a torturing pain in his leg, which seemed to be bent and appeared as if it had been drawn into the body and shortened. The Family Doctor was sent for, and he tried various means to stretch and straighten the leg, but at the least touch the pain was intense. After consultation with two other Medical Gentlemen, he was put under chloroform, and the leg was stretched and he was throughly examined to find out the cause, but none could be discovered. The leg so stretched was then tied up and weights hung to it. These weights were to be gradually increased so as to bring the leg to its natural length, and bring about a complete cure. For a time the pain was relieved, but for the last three years he has been barely able to move, and only on crutches, wearing a high-heeled shoe and a splint tied on the whole length of his body, so as to make up for his shortness. The Fever continued to return once or twice a fortnight; and he was left to nature to cure. When you came to Bombay it was thought advisable to try your remedies and, within a week the success was marvellous. The crutches, &c., were given up by the use of "Sequah's Oil." Jehangir is able to move about although it is only twelve days since "Squah's Oil" was used.

Yours truly,
JAIJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Mother of Jehangir).
MANECKJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
SORAB EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 29TH, 1891.

UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suffering Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panic-stricken when the monster epidemic—Cholera—breaks out amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor Doctors often shiver and shake. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a house will not have cause to bemoan the lost of dear ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Renigunta is regularly visited by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several cases treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eighteen cases treated by the famous Sequah's Instant Relief *none* have failed! And this was a mere trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Briggs, Chief Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be amazed to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight months—who were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." I am of opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal. Thousands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Relief" as a sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns.—I am, &c.

A VICTIM.

Renigunta, July 26, 1891.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,
Are the fully authorised Wholesale and Retail Agents in the Bombay Presidency for SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

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LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
THIRTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.
In Consequence of the Great Success
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
HARBOUR LIGHTS
Will be repeated for the last time.

HARBOUR LIGHTS.
HARBOUR LIGHTS.
HARBOUR LIGHTS.
HARBOUR LIGHTS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.
By SPECIAL REQUEST and UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DOROTHY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18TH.
The Beautiful Burlesque of LALLA ROOKH.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH.
MIKADO.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.
Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

HERR SCHMUCK'S
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS,
IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

I.

1. Sinfonia.....Nabucodonosor.....Verdi. INSTRUMENTAL.
2. Song.....The Skipper.....W. H. Jude. Mrs. THELENBERG.
3. Violin Solo....Serenade.....De Beriot. Miss PEDRAZA.
4. Piano Solo....Scherzo.....Chopin. Miss SCHMUCK.
5. Song.....“Last Night”.....Halfdan Kjirulf. Mrs. GREENWAY.
6. Violin Solo.....(a) Andante from Violin Concerto.....Mendelssohn. (b) Minuet (In commemoration of Mozart's Centenary, 5th December 1891).....Mozart. HERR SCHMUCK.

II.

7. .....Adagio and Minuet.....Haydn. INSTRUMENTAL.
8. Song.....“I love Thee so.”.....Sir Wm. Robinson. Mrs. GREENWAY.
9. Violin Solo....Capriccio Valse.....Weinewski. HERR SCHMUCK.
10. Song.....Nazareth.....Gounod. Mr. THELENERG.
11. Piano Solo....{Berceuse / Lyrische Stuckchen} Greig. Miss SCHMUCK.
12. Hungarian Sketches....{(a) Reception (b) The Fisher Maiden (c) Under the Linden Trees} Volkmann. INSTRUMENTAL.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Instrumentalists in the Concerted Pieces:—
Piano (4 hands), Misses SCHMUCK and BOWACK; (Violins), Misses PEDRAZA and FERNANDEZ, Master FRANK ANDERSON, HERR SCHMUCK, HERR GRAFFE.
(Harmonium) Mr. MULL. (Cornet) SENOR PEDRAZA.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, CAPTAIN G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, the 16th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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VOCAL LOZENGES.
“TOP NOTE PRODUCERS.”

The wonderful popularity of these Lozenges is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections. Indeed, Debility and Weakness of the vocal organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Per Tin, Re. 1.

TESTIMONIALS.—“I have to thank you for introducing to my notice your ‘Vocal Lozenges.’ I can only say that to a Vocalist they are invaluable, and I shall have pleasure in recommending them to my numerous friends in the Profession.”—STEPHEN E. JUPP, Tenor Vocalist and Musical Director of the Royal B. Society's Concerts.

“I have given your ‘Top Note’ Lozenges a good trial, and am pleased to be able to say that I have found them very beneficial indeed. I always have them with me when singing, and shall recommend them to my Friends and Pupils.”—ALICE LAMB, Contralto Vocalist of Crystal Palace Concerts.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, called on FRIDAY next, the 18 instant, at 3-30 P.M., is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3-30 P.M.

By Order,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

15th December, 1891.

EVENING FELT HATS.
Extra Quality, Latest Shapes, Black, Brown, Drab, all one Price.
Rs. 8-8.
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LORD AND WHITMORE,
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Such is the verdict Pronounced by
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
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MONSIEUR LAMBERT D'ARCS
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Come and see yesterday's GRAND PROGRAMME which will be repeated

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At 9 p.m.

PART 1.—The Marvellous Fantocinni Interlude.
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INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
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TO CONCLUDE WITH
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, Pantaloon, and Policeman XYZ.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

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Reserved.....Rs. 2
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED on FEBRUARY 3, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued shortly. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Pictures, &c., must be sent in to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., not later than MONDAY, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 TONS of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery commencing 1st January next.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 Cubic Feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November, 1891.

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LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL WRITERS.
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TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any class or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case for Rs. 70.

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Secretary.

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HERR SCHMUCK'S GRAND CONCERT, under the Patronage of H. E. LADY HARRIS, in aid of Local Charities, WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 9-15 p.m. TICKETS, Rs. 2 and 1, at SOUNDY and Co.

BEFORE BUYING your 'XMAS TOYS, DOLLS and PRESENTS, See our Large Stock of Hundreds of Varieties from the Cheapest to Best, all Latest Novelties—SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Market.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The largest variety of beautiful Glass Table Ornaments at very Cheap Prices; the largest Variety and Stock in India—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, “J.”, care of this office.

A LADY SEEKS AN ENGAGEMENT either as visiting or resident Governess. English and Music. References given. Apply stating terms, to “K.,” care of this paper.

MR. DAYARAM M. SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality, says:—MOTIWALA'S DIARRHOEA DROPS were tried by me on some CHOLERA PATIENTS at the time of the last Epidemic in this City and were found VERY EFFICACIOUS in MANY CASES.

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HAMS, 6 to 16 lbs. each, As. 12½ per lb.; Best Bacon on cut, As. 12 per lb.; D. Gloster Cheese on cut, As. 12 per lb.; Stilton Cheese on cut, Re. 1-6 per lb.; Pig's Cheeks, Rs. 3 per Tin; Crystallised Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Pears. Re. 1-8 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets for 12 Persons	from	Rs. 40	Table Knives,	per doz. from	Rs. 7-8
Breakfast Sets	,,	,, 15	Dessert ,,	,, ,,	,, 6-0
Dessert ,,	,,	,, 18	Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons	,, ,,	,, 9-0
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These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
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CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. “Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist.”

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See “The Times,” July 13, 1864.

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19th October, 1887.

Dear Sir,—My daughter, whom you have succeeded so admirably in curing of her Dysentery was, as you are aware, suffering from that disease for close upon 8 months. I placed her under Kabiraj, Allopathic, and Homœopathic treatments successively, without the least benefit whatever, until I placed her under your treatment, with the result that, in about a couple of weeks, she was completely restored to health. Throughout the long course of her suffering, she passed large quantities of blood and mucus daily.

You may make any use of this note, which I give you with very great pleasure.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Asst. Accountant General, Bengal.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 977½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495ex
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	909	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	518
Britannia Mills,	1,900	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630xd.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bullougbs	1,500	500	500	25	570
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelak	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,360
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,409	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	695
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	440
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
Soundercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	132½
Colaba	1500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	320
English Press and Manfgi.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
French	1515	8,500	8,500	50	925
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all		545
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khanguum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	54	510
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	10ex
Munmar M	3,135	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	2½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	5
Printer of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	1600	500	500	20	390
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	..	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	330

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	250
	{ 750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	965
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 37½	890
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	92
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,800	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	18½

FORTY thousand miners are on strike in the colliery districts of France. The employers have accepted the proposal of the Government to submit the dispute to arbitration, but the majority of the men have declined it on the ground that the members of the committee chosen are without practical experience.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Herr Schmuck's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionnettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Oriental (s), Natal.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Nuddea sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Companion left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Malwa entered the dock on Monday, and s.s. Raffaele Rubattino left it on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 18th instant.

THE FIRE NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS.—Tatia Tookaram, who in the recent fire in some sheds near the Victoria Gardens was seriously scalded, died yesterday from the injuries.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,320, the daily average being 177. The total of new patients was 986.

MISSION AT ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—Father Black, of the Cowley Brotherhood, will conduct a series of mission services in St. Thomas's Cathedral, commencing on the 10th of January.

MISS MILLER, B.A., who arrived from England by the last mail, will deliver an address on "Christianity and Theosophy" to-day, at 6 p.m., in the Rooms of the Theosophical Society, Church Gate Street. The meeting is open to the public.

THE RAJA OF AKHALKOTE IN BOMBAY.—The Raja of Akhalkote arrived in Bombay by the Raichore mail yesterday morning, with a retinue of eighteen followers, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The Raja is residing in a bungalow, at Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—"Vatsyagana on the Re-Marriage of the Hindu Widow," by Dr. P. Peterson.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani write us to say that their articled clerk, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Bharoocha, B.A., stood first in the order of merit among the successful candidates for the Solicitors' Examination, and not last as stated in our yesterday's issue. The order in which we gave the names was the same as that given by the examiners in the report made by them to the Chief Justice.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 p.m., this evening :—

Quadrille	Olivette	Albert.
Overture	Macon	Auber.
Song	The Lost Chord	Marriott.
Valse	Bella Cara	Bucalossi.
Selection	La Favorita	Donizetti.
Polka	Pretty Foot	Desormes.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOON-LIGHT BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will give a moon-light performance on the Esplanade Bandstand, at eight o'clock this evening, playing the following programme :—

Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Selection	Ruy Blas and the Blase Roue	Meyer Lutz.
Valse	Fairie Voices	Crowe.
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan.
Serenata	Der Engel Lied	Braga.
Galop	Champagne	Schirbel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE.—Last night, shortly before 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house occupied by a man, named Poonja Luxman, at Abdul Rehman Street. An alarm was immediately raised, and in a short time fire-engines from Pydownee and Fort arrived on the scene, but they were not utilised, the fire having already been extinguished by the inhabitants. Inspector Hack, who was in charge of that section, also put in an early appearance with a number of policeman. The fire is attributed to the upsetting of an open kerosine lamp. The damage was trifling.

ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—On the arrival of the English mail steamer Malwa, on Monday morning, one Motichand Purshotum, a deck passenger from Aden, reported to the water police in Bombay that while at sea he was robbed at midnight of a box, containing a bundle with 61 guineas, and pieces of gold, weighing 45½ tolas, one packet of 49½ guineas, belonging to one Futehchand Dharamsey, one packet of gold pieces, weighing 33 tolas belonging to Deojee Kuchra, one packet of gold pieces, weighing 30 tolas, Rs. 60 in cash, 3 notes for Rs. 10 each, 50 tolas of silver ornaments, silver, ivory, &c. The whole property is valued at over Rs. 4,500.

ANOTHER FALSE COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Hassan Dagroo charged a woman, named Koolsam, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 9-9 in cash, from a box in the complainant's room. It appeared that the complainant laid a charge against this woman before the police, who, on enquiry, ascertained that the woman was formerly living with the complainant but, owing to ill-treatment, she left him and went to live with another person. The complainant persuaded the woman to go and again live with him, but as she refused to do so he laid this charge against her only to annoy and harass her. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, remarked that the complaint was false and he (the Magistrate) therefore fined the complainant Rs. 5 for bringing up such a false charge, and ordered the sum of fine, if paid, to be given over to the woman as compensation.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a Mahomedan of questionable character, named Shaik Ibrahim, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a pair of silver anklets, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused offered the ornaments for sale to a Marwaree at Bhendi Bazaar, on Monday, when a policeman noticing something suspicious about the demeanour of the accused, questioned him as to how he became possessed of the articles, and as he could not give a satisfactory reply, arrested him. The accused, in his defence, stated that the ornaments belonged to him. His mother had bought them nine months ago, but as she died two months ago he had inherited her property. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PETER'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.—On Monday last, the girls of St. Peter's School gave a most successful entertainment in aid of a fund, they have started, to erect a play-shed for the little children. The cantata, "The Flower Queen," was sung from start to finish without a single hitch. On Miss Emma Counsell (the *Recluse*) fell the heavy singing of the evening. She was in beautiful voice, and was a treat to hear. As she grows older and her voice strengthens we may hope to see her taking a place among the leading lady-singers of Bombay. Miss Cockburn, (the *Rose*) also sang sweetly, especially when she joined in the duet, "I Bless the Hand," with Miss Emma Counsell. The dresses of the young ladies were well got up to represent flowers. The bodices and skirts were cut and shaped like petals ; while each girl held in her hand a wand, at the head of which was fixed a flower—the one she represented. Great praise is due to Miss Maunsell and the other teachers who helped to make the performance so successful. Last year, about this time, the boys of the school gave an admirable performance of "Merchant of Venice." The boys are hard at work with another of Shakespeare's plays and, if possible, will give it this week.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT IN BARODA.—Mr. H. H. Dhruve, District Judge of Amreli, has been appointed City Judge at Baroda. His departure from Amreli, where he has for some years discharged the duties of his office with much ability, is greatly regretted, and before leaving the Gaekwar's Kathiawar territory Mr. Dhruve received many tokens of respect and esteem. The Bhagat of Chalala, the religious head of the Kathis, went from his town to Amreli to pay his respects to the retiring judge. On the 3rd inst. a leading pleader, Mr. Yeshwantrao Amrit, gave a party in his honour, and his colleagues, Messrs. Sunderji Daya, Chakrupani, Virji Sivdas, and Jagjivan Mobhanji, gave parties the next day. The Wahiwatdar, the Naib Subha, and the Desais of Amreli, paid Mr. Dhruve a similar compliment on the 5th, and on the evening of the same day Mr. Dhruve was entertained by the Nagarsett of Amreli, and by Mr. Hemraj Hirji, pleader, after which the people, in an open-air meeting, took leave of the popular judge, towards whom the greatest cordiality was shown. After that Mr. Dhruve was asked to unveil the portraits of Rajah Sir T. Madhavrao and Colonel Jackson, in the Library. The judge's establishment gave him a farwell party on the morning of the 6th. The leading shettias of Damnagar went all the way to Dhasra and Dholla stations to pay him a farewell visit, and the Girasias of Manpur, &c., to Dhola, and even as far as Churda stations.

SHORTHAND.—A meeting was held at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, on Monday night, at which forty-three phonographers were present. Mr. A. C. Owen was called to the chair and Mr. R. W. Boileau was made secretary. A paper on the aims and objects of the National Phonetic Society of London was read by Mr. John Peters, after which a general discussion followed on the desirability of forming a District Branch of that Society in Bombay. It was put before the meeting that Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, the eminent London reporter, would be in Bombay on the 21st instant, and that as he was coming armed with full powers from the National Phonetic Society to form such a branch it would be a favourable opportunity to have the details of the working of the Society laid before the phonographers of this city. It was also pointed out that Mr. Reed was very desirous of addressing a meeting. It was resolved that a meeting be held in the Rooms of the Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, on Monday, the 21st instant, to meet Mr. Reed. After the formation of a working committee the meeting was dissolved with the usual compliment to the chairman. Circulars will be issued to all interested in phonography, and all others are cordially invited to be present.

FAREWELL PARTY AT CLARE ROAD AND FORT CONVENT SCHOOLS.—A correspondent writes :—"*Dulce Domum* is, no doubt, the watchword of many a happy schoolgirl during the present season of emancipation from the toils and anxieties of serious study and formal school-routine ; yet, if I may be allowed to judge from what I witnessed last Friday (11th inst.) at the "breaking-up" of the schools directed by the nuns of the Clare Road Convent, I should suppose that the bondage from which their pupils were about to be released was of a nature rather to be desired than avoided. The occasion had been fitly chosen for a small farewell party to the sister schools, and tables laden with buns, cakes, confections, and nuts, had been accordingly laid out in the large hall, and at an appointed signal the children thronged in, and then ensued a scene of merry enjoyment. The Rev. Mother Superior kindly presided, and the nuns went round seeing to the wants of the little folk. It was altogether a pretty picture, bright young faces were there, all aglow with health and happiness, and glad eyes beamed, with generous impulses of love and gratitude to the kind teachers who moved about the room, making themselves all in all to their young pupils. Many good wishes were expressed and reciprocated for the new year, and the girls concluded by a lively burst of genuine enthusiasm, and thanked the Rev. Mother and nuns for their unvarying kindness and interest during the past months and for the very enjoyable party which had been prepared as a "Surprise." Then the good-byes were said with many a fond hope of a happy reunion on the 11th January, when the Convent Schools re-open.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

M. D. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the degree of M. D. has been declared. There was only one candidate for the degree, and he has passed for it successfully. His name is Mr. Nusserwanjee Fakirjee Surveyor, who already holds the degrees of L. M. and S., B. Sc., and M. A.

SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION.

The result of the examination for the Second B. A. was declared last evening. Out of 264 candidates, 130 have passed—3 in the first-class, 29 in the second-class, and 98 in the "Pass" class. The Ellis Scholarship has been awarded to J. Philip de Quadros ; the James Taylor Prize to Keshavlal Murlidhar Ghodi ; the Bhau Dajee Prize to Krishnajee Gururao Gunjikar ; and the Cobden Club Medal to Vrajlal Vardhaman Modi. The names of the successful candidates are as follows :—

First-Class.—Cama, Ardesar Kaikhosru, DeQuadros, J. Philip, and Pendse, Narayan Balvant.

Second-Class.—Bakre, Sakharam Vinayak ; Bakshi, Shrinivas Krishnarao ; Cama, Nassarvanji Mancherji ; Damle, Moro Keshav ; Dave, Anandrai Himatram ; Datar, Anant Narayan ; Dinshah, Framroz Edalji ; Dubash, Rastamji Edalji ; Gajendragadkar, Gopal Lakshman ; Ghodi, Keshavlal Murlidhar ; Gore, Sitaram Narayan ; Gunjikar, Krishnaji Gururao ; Khambata, Phiroz Hirji ; Madan, Bejanji Fardunji ; Mehta, Bamanji Dinshah ; Mistry, Kharshedji Dhanjibhai ; Modi, Vrajlal Vardhaman ; Pathack, Kaikhosru Sorabji ; Pavri, Hormasji Palanji ; Pavri, Sorabji Palanji ; Salbon[illegible] ; Sayani, Hamidi [illegible] ; Shah, Chunilal Keshavlal ; Shahani, Shahibsing Chandasing ; Sovani, Shivram Krishna ; Tambe, Gopal Ramchandra ; Tarapurvalla, Vikaji Fardunji ; and Vakil, Manilal Harilal.

Pass Class.—Adhav, Tatia Bahiroba ; Apte, Ramchandra Govind ; Arbatti, Ramchandra Balacharya ; Asbury, Charles J ; Bal, Balkrishna Gopal ; Balsara, Bhikaji Framji ; Bapat, Ramchandra Vishnu ; Bhendigiri, Krishnaji Balajirao ; Bhat, Harikrishna Fakirbhai ; Bhat, Sitaram Ganesh ; Bhide, Ramchundra Kashinath ; Chandavarkar, Padmanabh Shankar ; Chafekar, Narayan Govind ; Chinai, Jamshedji Ardesar ; Dalal, Motilal Nagindas ; Dalal, Phirozshah Merwanji ; Datar, Narayan Tirmal ; Devdhar, Sitaram Ganesh ; DeOliveira, John F. X ; Desai, Anant Sitaram ; Desai, Jivanlal Varajrai ; Desai, Naginlal Venilal ; Desai, Ratanji Ranchodji ; Deshmukh, Dvarkanath Ganesh ; Dhekane, Ganesh Lakshman ; Dikshit, Gopal Sitaram ; Divatia, Mukandrai Ishvarrai ; Doctor, Ratanlal Ranchhoddas ; Dravid, Shrinivas Trambak ; Gandhi, Virji Manordas ; Ghate, Gangadhar Narayan ; Ghate, Sitaram Dinkar ; Godbole, Bapu Hari ; Godbole, Parshuram Raoji ; Godrej, Ardesar Barjorji ; Gupte, Damodar Madhav ; Jambusarvala, Antoldas Hargovindas ; Joga, Gopal Daji ; Joshi, Dadabhai Sorabji ; Joshi, Vaman Vishnu ; Karambelkar, Keshav Vinayek ; Karamchandani, Hardasmal Udernoma ; Kelkar, Narhar Krishna ; Kelkar, Narsinha Chintaman ; Keshkamat, Anant Babaji ; Kholkute, Balvant Yadhav ; Kittur, Krishnaji Gopal ; Kolatkar, Shripad Krishna ; Kothare, Moreshvar Ramchandra ; Kulkarni, Bhargav Krishna ; Kulkarni, Janardan Eknath ; Kulkarni, Rango Raghvendra ; Kulkarni, Vaman Ramchandra ; Laskary, Nasarvanji Bapuji ; Madan, Ardesar Mervanji ; Manerikar, Dattatraya Sadashiv ; Marathe, Krishnaji Dhondo ; Marathe, Sadashiv Keshav ; Modak, Ramchandra Vaman ; Motivala, Jehangir Bhikaji ; Nadkarney, Ramchandra Devrao ; Nanavati, Maniklal Dharanji ; Narvane, Narayan Anant ; Natu, Gopal Kashinath ; Natu, Janardan Keshav ; Nerurkar, Narayan Sitaram ; Oka, Govind Ramchandra ; Padgavkar, Vithal Atmaram ; Palkhivala, Jehangir Sorabji ; Pandit, Narayan Bhaskar ; Panse, Narayan Sakharam ; Paranjpye, Vinayek Narayan ; Parelh, Moolraj Panachand ; Patgaokar, Vaman Baburao ; Patwardhan, Ramkrishna Vishnu ; Pochhakhanawala, Maneckji Nassarvanji ; Raverkar, Vishnu Parshuram ; Rindani, Dolatram Motiram ; Sabnis, Hanmant Govind ; Sahasrabudhe, Savalram Shridhar ; Samant, Jagannath Moreshvar ; Samant, Lakshman Vithal ; Sealy, Hugh O. F. ; Shroff, Chunilal Motilal ; Sohoni, Anant Lakshman ; Sohoni, Krishnaji Vishnu ; Sykes, Harold John ; Tare, Vittal Rango ; Telicherivala, Darashah Kaikhosru ; Tembhe, Anant Damodar ; Thadani, Uttimchand Gangaram ; Thakore, Dhirajlal Keshavlal ; Vacha, Ardesar Mancherji ; Vaidya, Dattatraya Narayan ; Vakil, Kaikhosru Hormasji ; Vakil, Minocher Ardesar ; Vaze, Gopal Govind ; Wagle, Mangesh Hari ; and Manubhai Nanabhai.

HERR SCHMUCK'S CONCERT.

HERR SCHMUCK should certainly have a full house this evening, at the Town Hall. He has selected a most excellent programme, and all those who were present at the last concert will be sure there is another musical treat provided for them. We are requested to ask that any of the audience arriving late should wait at the doors until the first overture is over.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. H. Nelson.—Litany of the Four Last Things.—Hymn 463.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. W. E. Scott.—Hymns 202, 57, and 15.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Perth in the Prince's Dock this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME—AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE—THOUSANDS IN USE! A Pair of Plain or Ribbed-shaped Socks, made without seam or joint in 35 minutes Stockings 50 minutes, superior to hand work.—NEW COMPOUND KNITTER makes Cotton, Merino, Silk, or Wool goods for Adult, Youth, or Child, thus doing the work of two machines. Can be learnt from Instruction Book. Specially suitable for Export. Numerous Testimonials. Illustration and Price List Free. HEAD OFFICE : 67, Southwark Street, LONDON.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 5th December, 1891, under the provisions of Act V., 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

George Henry List, M Inst- C E, Superintending Engineer, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, and Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, for securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, to be called double action detectors, and locking gear for facing points and signals.

Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer of the Town of Calcutta, for improvements on Romanes' Punkah-pulling apparatus, Patent No. 229 of 1890, and for improved appliances for use in connection with any system or method of punkah-pulling.

William Jackson, of Newera Eliya, in the Island of Ceylon, Engineer, for improvements in application of air blast or exahaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool whilst being operated on in tea rolling machines.

John Street, Engineer, and Cecil Manuel, Instrument-maker, of Calcutta, No.5, Municipal Office Lane, for a tramway line cleaner.

Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, Manager, Indian Textile Journal, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, for a novel device for automatically extinguishing fires.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Hafiz Fuckeer Mahomed, of Roorkee, for improvements in sugar-cane mills (filed 20th November 1891).

Charles Ewing, Civil Engineer, of 17, Riverside, Barrackpore, for a toggle-joint pedal and rocking-beam punkah-pulling Machine (filed 20th November 1891).

Pestonjee B Press, Coach Builder, residing at Mody Bay, Fort, Bombay, and Sorabji M Rutnagur, Manager, Indian Textile Journal, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, for improved trace and shaft bolt for vehicles (filed 9th November 1891).

Eduard Theisen, of Sinzig-on-the-Rhine, Germany, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for evaporation liquids (filed 27th November 1891).

Eduard Theisen, of Sinzig-on-the-Rhine, Germany, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for condensing steam and other condensible vapours or gases (filed 27th November 1891).

Jeremy Taylor Marsh, of No 1, Pembroke Road, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineer, and Thomas Seaville Truss, of No 10, Chesnut Villas, Forest Gate, in the County of Essex, England, Professor of Natural Phylosophy, for improvements in rotary propellers for the propulsion of vessels, also applicable for producing currents of air for all purposes (filed 28th October 1891).

R. A. OFFICERS' DRESS IN INDIA.

A SHORT time since, writes a correspondent to an up-country paper, you published a list of the costumes worn or possessed by Staff Corps officers in India. I append a complete list of those officers of R. A., which may be interesting to the public :—

Tunic, red stripe trousers, Wellingtons ; tunic, red stripe pantaloons, Jack boots ; tunic, gold lace trousers, Wellingtons ; stable jacket, red stripe trousers, Wellingtons ; stable jacket, red stripe trousers, Wellingtons ; stable jacket, pantaloons, jack boots ; serge jacket, red stripe trousers, Wellingtons ; serge jacket, pantaloons, jack boots ; patrol jacket, red stripe trousers, Wellingtons ; patrol jacket, pantaloons, jack boots ; white jacket, white trousers, Wellingtons ; white jacket, pantaloons, jack boots (with each of the above 11 dresses may be worn either white helmet, round forage cap or blue service cap ; khaki jacket, red stripe trousers Wellingtons, khaki jacket, pantaloons, jack boots ; khaki jacket, khaki trousers, Wellingtons ; khaki jacket, khaki breeches, jack boots ; khaki jacket, khaki breeches, lace boots and puttis (with each of the above 5 dresses may be worn either khaki helmet or khaki service cap); white mess dress ; cloth mess dress with waistcoat ; cloth mess dress with kamarband. There are thus the following articles of dress :—Tunic, stable jacket, serge jacket, patrol jacket, white jacket, khaki jacket ; red striped trousers, gold laced trousers, white trousers, khaki trousers ; Red striped pantaloons, khaki breeches ; mess waistcoat, kamarband, puttis ; white helmet, khaki helmet, round forage cap, blue service cap, khaki service cap ; jack boots, Wellington boots, laced boots ; jack spurs, steel heel spurs, brass heel spurs ; gold belts ; gold lace pouch ; black binocular [illegible] brown belts case ; gold lace sabretasche, black sabretasche ; gold sword knot, white sword knot, brown sword knot ; steel scabbard, leather scabbard. But yet only one,—sword and pistol.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cave, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Kurachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr H W Bludell and the Revd R Gerhardi as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain James Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal (7th November) via Port Louis, with a general cargo, Mr Ismail Mamoojee as a cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain J. Hext, Major Von-Donop, Dr and Mrs Molloghry, Vety Capt and Mrs Bostock, and two children, Lieut A H Russell, Lieut A Bennett, Mr Curjee, Mr J Humphrey, Mr C Palmers, the Rev Mr Stone, Sub-Condr and Mrs Copus, Sub-Condr Marquis, Mr Romos, Mr Mechan, Mr Luxmon, and 448 deck.

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the De'Lisle Road and at Chinchpoogly, near the Bombay Gas Works.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Essoofalli Sumsoodin (an adjudged insolvent) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August 1889, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said mortgagees in the following properties :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of fazendary land or ground, whereof Michael Gregory Desouza is the fazendar, together with the six messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at De'Lisle Road without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said DeLisle Road on the eastern side thereof, lately in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, but now in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,376 square yards or thereabouts assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141 and 7142 to 7144 and street Nos. 83, 87, 89, 91, 93 to 97, 1,2,3 and (1 and 2), and bounded on the north by the property of Bhoja Suttonsey, on the south by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail, on the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the said DeLisle Road, which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagees.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17 instant, at 4 p.m.
LOT NO. 2.

All those two pieces of foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate without the Fort or Bombay, near Gas Light Factory, at Chinchpoogly, lately in the sub-district of Mandvie, but now in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 1577 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Essoa Bin Khalifa, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passage, on the north by the property of Essoba Damodherjee, and on the south by the property of Hajee Khamisa Joosub, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 680, 716, 717, 689, 716, and 717 and new Nos. 12579 and 12579 and new Survey Nos. 1-2528 and 1-2533, and in the possession of the said mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the very valuable stock in trade of Mr Fazal Pirbhai Veerjee (changing his place of business,) consisting of elegant substanal-made complete suits of drawing furniture upholdstered with rich art tapestry and velvet, magnificient chiffoniers and cabinets, also bedroom and dining-room furniture, strong-made elegant office tables and library presses, bronze gilt pier glasses, superior furniture, velvet, English brass, single and double new bedsteads, 4 handsome marbie figures, 5 feet, representing four seasons of the year. Doulton wash-hand sets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of three valuable pieces of land at Pali Hill, Bandora, suitable for building Bungalows thereon, one of which (thirdly described) is open to westerly sea breeze, viz. :—

1.—A piece of land, admeasuring 617 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Pali Hill, Bandora, on the south side of Pali, Mala Road, on the east side of a Pucka-made private roadway of the said mortgagor, registered in Danda division survey No. 244.

2.—A piece of land, admeasuring 962 square yards or thereabouts, also situate at Pali Hill, Bandora, near the said firstly mentioned piece of land and on the east side of the said private road way and in the said survey No. 244.

3.—A piece of land also situate at Pali Hill, Bandora, opposite to the said secondly mentioned piece of land, a small portion whereof is divided by another private roadway of the said mortgagor, registered under Survey Nos. 245 and 246, with a foundation for a bungalow, erected and standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the said pucka-made private road way of the said mortgagor, on the north by the property of Mr. W. Almon. This piece of land is entirely open to westerly sea breeze. The mortgagee is in possession of the said three pieces of land.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the above three pieces of land on the premises by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. E. F. GONSALVES, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p. m.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms on Monday, the 21st inst. at 3 p.m. the undermentioned goods belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mody, viz :—

About 22 boxes Jules Mumm's champagne in quarts.
" 10 " " " in pints.
10 cases almond oil in bottles.
7 " each 2 drums of paint.
6 " cassis de dijon.
6 " champagne and beer.
1 lot advertising cards.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, ex s. s. Canton.

23 boxes John Exshaw's No. 1 brandy.
26 " " No. 2 "

SALE of valuable landed property in Chuckla or Second Coombarwada Street, otherwise called Old Cazee Street, outside the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the the risk of the mortgagor, Essoofally Sumsoodin (an adjudged insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of December 1888, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said mortgagees in the following property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort in the City of Bombay in old Town fronting on the eastern side of Chuckla or Second Coombarwada Street, otherwise called old Cazee, Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 284 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Collector's old No. 637, and Collector's new No. 6342, old survey No. 913, and new survey No. 2292, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes, under ward No. 2112, and street Nos. 129 and 133, and bounded on the north by the passage and house, formerly belonging to Borah Abdoolally Sumsoodin, but now to Abdoola Dawood, on the south by the passage and house formerly belonging to Veerjee Nursey, but now to Vussonjee Jewraj, on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the Chuckla or Second Coombarwada Street, otherwise called old Cazee Street, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitor to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock Lodge" Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the very valuable handsome F. P. teak and blackwood drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom and library furniture, made to owner's special order, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich oil paintings, many of which have been awarded prizes in the Bombay Fine Arts Exhibition, real terracotta figures, rich Persian carpets, first-rate table and hanging lamps, English ice box, real satsuma jars and vases, superior table ornaments suitable for presents, a nearly new strong-built single-seated brougham with spring doors, a handsome and powerful bay waler, 15-2, English-made single harness, choice and rare plants, etc., the property of RIENZI WALTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 15, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.

The above is on view.

WALERS, WALERS, WALERS.

Auction Sale of Austrian horses, imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock, from Australia, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Queens Road Stable behind Charni Road Station.

22 horses will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder by Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of horses will be given in Thursday's paper and purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mather, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Marine House, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture, dewan couches, 1, 4, 6 and 8 lights, hanging argand lamps, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, musical boxes, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette and with a removable hood, and also forming a stanhope.
1 Handsome strong-built landau, very little used.
1 Second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 Strong bay Arab, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Strong grey Arab pony, 4 years, quiet in saddle.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship specially made to order by Jomsedji Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome 6 lights glass table candillabras, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of BOMANJEE ARDASIR Wadia, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 16, 1891.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on FRIDAY, 18th instant, from 5 to 7 p.m.

By Order,
J. FOWLE, CAPTAIN,
A. D. C.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th December, 1891.

COME AND SEE
SHROFF BROTHERS'
'XMAS BAZAAR.
CHEAPEST HOUSE.
TOYS, DOLLS, PRESENTS.
42, CHURCH GATE STREET,
52, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!
Be sure you call and inspect
S. L. NORMAN & Co.'s
STOCK OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
HUNDREDS OF UNIQUE DESIGNS
Ranging from
HALF ANNA, UPWARDS.
S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
F. CORNAGLIA.
THE SUCCESSOR TO FEDERICO-PELITI,
CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, ect., approved by everybody are of first quality and at reduced prices.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TO MESSES. MERCHANTS AND SERVANTS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW INVENTION.
PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.
N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

A small consignment of silver jewellery consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, lockets, buckles, pins, &c., Cutch silverware and German silver Cutch work.
1 case colored woollen cloth.
1 " white flannel.
3 cases colored checks.
5 " white shirtings.
5 " white jacconets.
15 bales grey shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Josuf Hajee Giga.—
W C—435—2148—1 case trimmings.
On account of the concerned—
14 bales grey shirtings No. 1416, 36 by 38 yards.
4 cases indigo ground Oxford.
2 " white ground stripe Prints.
2 " white ground Doria Prints.
On account of the underwriters—
F A W—3273—3 and 6—2 bales curling papers, S W damaged.
On account of whom it may concern—
W L 2 S & Co.—11 cases beer, Wrexham Brewery.
On account of the concerned,
F W C—20 Pieces S W D Fancy Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 16, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 95⅝; but the market rates of discount were further reduced, say by ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 1⅝ and 2½ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106¼; and about £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver remained at 43⅞d. per oz.; and Friday's quotations continued to rule for Rupee Securities in each denomination; but in New York the metal was ⅛ cent lower at 95¾ cent per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The United States treasury bought a quarter of a million ounces of Silver yesterday, at 96·50 cents per oz. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 95⅞. Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·21½.

In the General Produce Markets, Wheat was quiet at a decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool at 8s. 6½d. per cental, ex-quay, for the former, and 8s. 1d. for the latter. Linseed was steady at 44s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay, for both spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales totalled 8,000 bales, including 700 East Indians. The spot price of Mid-American Cotton remained at 4 5-16d. per lb.; and East Indian was unchanged in value, with the exception of "Good" Tinnevelly, which was ⅛d. higher; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for December deliveries, and 4 7-16d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands declined to 8 cents, and Futures for March were 7 points lower, at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those for the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts.....	54,000	55,000	53,000
Two days' do.	90,000	94,000	89,000
Since 1st Sept.	4,125,000	3,781,000	3,680,000

Our local market for the Staple has been dull in tone to-day and prices are quoted Re. 1 per candy lower, both in old and new stuff. Nothing whatever has transpired for export; and the Mills have taken only 450 bales made up of 100 bales each of new Ginned Akote, at Rs. 173½; and new Pachora, at Rs. 165; and 200 bales of old Barsee, at Rs. 167; and 50 old Joddes, at Rs. 146 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a very small extent for export, and prices have given way half-an-anna per cwt. in a dull market. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-12-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-11-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	5-6-0	"
Red Delhi	"	5-1-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	5-9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	5-2-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-15-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet and only a moderate business has been done to-day by shippers, while rates have declined half-an-anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, and half a rupee per candy in *Gingelly* at our quotations, say—

Linseed	Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat "	7-12-0	"
" " Cawnpore "	7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8	"
" Red "	" 6-8 to Rs. 6-12	"
Gingelly White "	" 42-0 to Rs. 42-8	per candy
" Mixed "	" 39-12 to Rs. 41-12	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,257 bales.
Wheat	92,992 cwts.
Linseed	13,261 "
Rapeseed.....	1,898 "
Gingelly	32,640 "
Poppyseed	1,030 "
Castorseed	2,414 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has been done for Liverpool, for December shipment, at 27s. per ton for Rape-seed, and 22s. 6d. for Wheat.

EXCHANGE has been slightly weaker to-day, and 1s. 4 27-32d. was soon established as the rate for three months' sight Credits, for December delivery, and 1s. 4¾d. for January. Sales of Mercantile Bills have been reported, for March delivery, at 1s. 4 29-32d.; and of Bank Telegraphic, for February transfer, at 1s. 4 11-16d. The market closed with a weak feeling, our quotations for drawing rates being somewhat doubtful :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been without much animation, but the feeling has been rather firm than otherwise, and rates for Fours have been maintained at 107⅜ for cash; 107 3-16 for the January Settlement; and 106⅝ for the February account, these having also been the closing quotations with 4½ per Cents. quoted at 105½.

SHARES have been neglected, but prices generally show no change at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay this day, the 15th instant.

COLOMBO, DEC. 15.

O. L. steamer Oruba from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. "	73⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106¼
Bar Silver	43⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 14.

10 p.m. — 75°

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

6 a.m. — 70·3
10 a.m. — 76·5
2 p.m. — 83·5
4 p.m. — 81·8

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th December, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	11	55a.m.	68	39
Teheran	15	1	35p.m.	1	16
Suez.....	15	2	40p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th December, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	55	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	13	..	1
" Madras	..	29	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BAI RUKHMANIBAI—December 15, (6-30 a.m.), at her husband's residence, 43, Manordas Street, Fort, Bai Rukhmanibai, the beloved wife of Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas Nathoobhoy, aged 17.

SHANTARAM NARAYEN—December 15, at 11-15 p.m., at his residence, Malabar Hill, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay. Funeral will take place this morning, at 7 o'clock.

WARD—December 15, at Middle Colaba, after an illness of 2 days, Kathleen Norah, the beloved child of Thos. J. Ward, aged 19 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENTON—December 7, at Amritsar, the wife of J Benton, Executive Engineer, of a son.
COWIE—December 9, at 8, Lyplate Terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of Edward Cowie, of a son.
DAVIES—December 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies, of the firm of Hamilton and Co., of a daughter.
RIEKIE—December 7, at Quetta, the wife of John Riekie, North-Western Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

RIEKIE—December 7, at Quetta, the infant son of John Riekie.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1891.

THE Bombay Mill-owners' Association yesterday did a handsome and appropriate thing in conveying to Dr. Bahadurjee a cordial acknowledgment of his services to the Indian mill industry at the recent Hygienic Congress in London. The acknowledgment came appropriately from them, for he was their delegate; but it would be a mistake to regard Dr. Bahadurjee's delegation as a merely sectional service, from which they alone will profit. Dr. Bahadurjee himself gave a broader interpretation to his mandate when he spoke of the cause for which he went to fight as not that of the millowners alone, but of an industry which gives food and shelter to many thousands of the Indian people. This, indeed, is the most telling form that can be given to the plea for the Indian mills, for every attempt that is made to impose unwise and unnecessary restrictions upon the work that is done in them afflicts labour at least as much as it does capital. Lancashire can give no precedent for the solidarity of interest which mill-owners and mill-hands have exhibited in India in opposing Mr. Holt-Hallett and his needlessly vexatious crusade for harassing factory legislation; and this, perhaps, made Dr. Bahadurjee's appearance upon the platform a phenomenon only to be explained, in Mr. Holt-Hallett's view, by a disagreeable epithet. There is no need for us to go through Dr. Bahadurjee's statement. It sums up in very appropriate language, the chief features of the problem which he had to deal with, and shows how knowledge of the problem at first hand told against the half knowledge that is derived from blue-books. His conquest of the *Times*, which had strangely allowed itself to be led away by Mr. Holt-Hallett, was one of the most substantial results of his visit to England, for it really means the conversion of English opinion to reasonable views upon this matter. The result has been Mr. Holt-Hallett's retirement from the arena, and the making sure that whatever may be the future course of factory legislation in India that course will be determined not by English selfishness and ignorance, but by well-informed and disinterested opinion in India. Dr. Bahadurjee and the public have no reason to regret that owing to what appeared at the time to be a change in the indicated purpose of Government he went to the Congress, not as the delegate of the Government of Bombay, but as a delegate entrusted with the showing up of a hollow and ill-informed agitation. His unofficial position gave him a freedom of attack and propaganda which he was able to turn to valuable account. Reference was made in Dr. Bahadurjee's address yesterday to the fact that the new Act comes into operation on the 1st of January next, and that unless Government promptly resolve to exempt from the eleven hours' rule women working under the same conditions as those in the Ahmedabad mills, many hundreds of women will on New Year's Day be turned out of their employment. There is no time to be lost, but so far as we can learn neither the Local nor the Supreme Government has as yet shown signs of a disposition to move in the matter. The petition of the Ahmedabad mill women constitutes an appeal strong enough and reasonable enough to claim urgent attention. These women work in all departments of the mills except weaving, and Dr. Lethbridge's Commission expressed the opinion that without any exception they would be replaced by men or by half-time children, if the eleven hours' rule were applied to them. The Ahmedabad mill-owners unfortunately confirm the statement. They want to keep the women employed, but as the latter are engaged in the same departments as men, it would be quite impracticable to have one set of hours for the women and another for the male hands, and they make no secret of it that if the law compels them to choose between keeping women at work for only eleven hours, and having one part of the machinery at work while the rest is idle, they will be obliged to have recourse to the harsher alternative. This will mean the return of the low-caste Hindu women amongst them to agricultural or coolie labour; to the Mahomedan women, who for caste reasons are debarred from labour of that sort, it will mean starvation or something like it, for they will be driven into idleness. The women themselves dread the prospect which the application of the rule would open out to them. They deprecated it when the Commissioners were at Allahabad: they deprecate it now. We have been told often enough that Indian factory legislation must conform itself to the principles adopted by the Berlin Conference. These were, in the main, of a cast-iron rigidity which forbade their extension to tropical labour. But it so happened that upon this particular question the Conference spoke in terms easily applicable to Indian necessities. The Conference voted an eleven hours' day for women, but it allowed an exemption from the rule for certain industries which it had the good sense not to specify. The exemption was carried by thirteen votes to one, and in moving it the Italian delegate observed that if the restrictions proposed for limiting the employment of women in different industries were too absolute, a result would be reached entirely opposed to that which is desired, and instead of bettering the condition of numerous classes a very serious sacrifice would be imposed upon them. This anticipation has been brought very near to an exact realization in the case of the Ahmedabad women, but it is not yet too late to hope that the Government will see their way to averting it by resorting to the powers with which the Act invests the Governor-General in Council. Powers of this kind are meant to be used, and it would be a very doubtful exercise of the discretion with which Government have been invested if they were allowed to lie dormant in the presence of such strong reasons for using them as have been set out by the Ahmedabad mill women. But, as we have said, the time is limited, and Lord Harris's Government will, we trust, see the advantage of making representations to Calcutta without delay.

NATIVES of India, whether in Australia or in South Africa, do not seem to be so highly appreciated by other settlers as they ought to be. A letter addressed to the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, which was reproduced in our Monday's issue, shows that the Secretary of the State for the Colonies has under consideration a memorial which merchants and others in Bombay have forwarded relative to the treatment of Indian natives residing in Natal and other parts of South Africa. The memorial was submitted not less than five months ago, and considering the grave nature of some of the representations contained therein, it is to be regretted that nothing more than a formal acknowledgment has so far been obtained. Doubtless the frugal habits of the Musalmans and Hindus enable them to undersell and prove formidable competitors with other tradespeople, but that is no reason for their expulsion from various tracts, or the refusal of the Courts to grant them equal justice with British subjects from other parts of the Empire. The petitioners asked for a local inquiry, but no steps appear yet to have been made to order it. Meantime, doubtless, Indian native traders continue to suffer from disabilities. The coolies, who are estimated to number a hundred thousand, as a rule fare well, but the traders, who are counted at two thousand, have cause of complaint. In Australia, the dhoby is the only welcome immigrant. The itinerant borah with his pack of miscellaneous goods is execrated; but he certainly gives no greater cause for this than the Israelite trader who trudges long distances for very little profit, and the two supply settlers in the interior with many necessities they would otherwise experience much difficulty in obtaining. In the towns, however, they are treated pretty much as is the Chinaman, except that they escape poll-tax. But from the dark interior comes a very discouraging report as to the fitness of the Indian native for the work he sometimes undertakes. While in Africa they term the Hindu an Arab, in Australia he is frequently described as an Afghan, and Mr. David Lindsay, the Australian Stanley, has much to say about him in his first despatch from the far interior which he is now exploring. "I am more than ever convinced that the fewer Afghans taken on an expedition of this sort the better," he writes, concerning the drivers of the Sind and Baroda camels, and he then proceeds to particularise their defects. They are difficult to manage; amongst the white men their religious scruples often get unintentionally offended. They are wasteful in provisions and water and will not eat tinned meat. Hence more water is necessary on dry stages to enable them to cook their salt meat. Considering that the expedition into the interior of Australia has suffered much from want of water and is likely to suffer still more, their wanton extravagance in water, as can well be understood, has not led them to be regarded with any violent affection. In many ways, says Mr. Lindsay, their presence is objectionable and though they were engaged as camel drivers, he is convinced a majority of them never worked camels until they went to Australia. Of the men with him, one was a house servant in India until two years ago; another was in the navy, presumably the Indian Marine, and other two had only two years' experience of camels. Men such as these who have obtained employment for which they had not the qualifications they represented themselves as possessing are deserving of no sympathy; the unfortunate traders certainly are.

THE serious attack of typhoid fever from which Prince George of Wales is now happily recovering is supposed with some plausibility to have had its origin in the consumption of oysters, which had been deposited in an estuary through which sewage matter passed to the sea. Such cases have been known to occur before in Dublin, where his Royal Highness partook of oysters, and in Naples, from which city many cases have been reported by Dr. De Tabeck, in which sewage-polluted oysters have set up typhoid fever. Sir Charles Cameron drew attention to this danger in a paper read to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Cambridge, and he has communicated a series of cases to a medical journal in which typhoid had been apparently caused by partaking of oysters tainted with sewage matter. On examining oysters taken from the Bay in the vicinity of Dublin, he found that they contained sewage matter. Mussels contaminated in the same way caused the deaths of four persons in one family in the course of a few hours. Last winter many persons in Dublin suffered from attacks of enteric fever and diarrhœa attributed to the consumption of polluted oysters. It is reasonable to infer that we have here something more than a hint at the true reason for the oft recurring cases of death from poisoning by oysters in Bombay. Quite a panic has been created from time to time by the rapidity with which death has supervened upon oyster eating, and even when those who were attacked have survived the suffering was always severe, resembling that occasioned by cholera. This was exactly what befell when Mrs. O'Connor and her family were poisoned by eating mussels incautiously taken by children from a tainted pool of sea-water. It would be well to make a careful examination of Bombay oysters with a view to ascertain whether they ever contain sewage matter, such as has been detected by Sir Charles Cameron in Dublin Bay oysters. Another point which requires elucidation is whether there be a connection between some of the cases of enteric fever occurring in Bombay and at Poona and the incautious consumption of sewage-polluted oysters. Since oysters contain sewage matter is there any reason to feel absolutely confident that fish are exempt from that form of poisoning? The fact that fish are always cooked before coming to the table while oysters for the most part are not, of course diminishes the risk incurred. Still, it would be well to ascertain beyond doubt whether danger may not lurk in fish caught in the neighbourhood of the Worli outfall.

THE Allahabad papers, after diligent enquiry, have not been able to show just cause or impediment why Mr. Hamilton Blair should not be a fit successor to Mr. Douglas Straight on the North-Western Provinces Bench. Our own information on the subject is equally assuring as to the harmlessness of the appointment. Mr. Blair, so far as we can learn, is not more guilty of party politics than any other barrister out of Parliament, and so has no lost elections to count up amongst his claims upon a Conservative Government to an appointment in India. This certainly strengthens the presumption that the new Judge is not an entirely unsuitable person for the Bench. It is true that the qualifications thus far pleaded for Mr. Blair are of a somewhat negative kind, and that those who have acquaintance, direct or indirect, with his work on the Northern Circuit and in the Lancashire Chancery Court, say no more in his favour than that they know nothing against him. But when it is certain that an appointment is not made by way of reward for party services there is always room for the bare possibility that merit may have had something to do with it. This is not much to congratulate Allahabad upon. But it is something. Yet when people can learn nothing more to the credit of a new Judge than this, what is to prevent them asking what need there was to go all the way to Manchester for him? Nothing that is known of Mr. Hamilton Blair represents him as better than any one on a list of a dozen barristers that might be made up from the Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore courts—men possibly Mr. Blair's equal in knowledge of commercial law and equity, and of course his superior in all in which knowledge of the Indian codes, and of the customary law of India, to say nothing of the people of, the country, can give them superiority over the latest new comer. Allahabad, we suppose, will politely welcome its new Judge, but it will wonder all the same why the search for him was made so far afield.

A SUM of Rs. 3,000 having been allotted by the Government of Hyderabad for the purchase of dynamite for rain-making experiments with a view to alleviate the present drought, Mr. Dunlop, the Survey Commissioner, on the 12th instant, proceeded to Mulkapet, in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, to begin operations. Six hundred rupees worth of the explosive was employed. The time chosen seemed favourable, for there was a good deal of cloud in the heavens. The discharge of the dynamite completely dissipated the cloud, which disappeared; but no rain fell. This result is certainly disappointing, but it need not be regarded as discouraging. The amount of dynamite expended can scarcely be regarded as sufficient for the intended purpose, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A THEATRICAL DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The suit brought by Florence St. John, the actress, for a divorce from her husband, M. Marius, has been dismissed, the jury returning a verdict for the respondent. The latter admitted having committed adultery, but the charges of cruelty were not proved.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Despatches from Brazil state that a revolution has broken out in the province of Sao Paulo. The local officials have been deposed, but the Governor of the province is resisting the demands of the insurgents.

RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND BULGARIA.

PARIS, DEC. 14.

The French Government has broken off relations with Bulgaria in consequence of the latter country refusing to permit the recall of the French journalist, who had been expelled from Bulgaria.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Canadian and Newfoundland Governments have appealed for Imperial mediation in the Fisheries dispute which has arisen between the Dominion and Newfoundland.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 15.

Small-pox and typhus are decimating ten of the famine-stricken provinces.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14.

The Treasury to-day purchased 250,000 ounces of silver at 96·50.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM MIRANZAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 15.

It is intended to withdraw the 14th Sikhs from Kohat, as affairs on the Miranzai border continue to be peaceable.

TROOPS SENT AGAINST THE KANHOW CHINS.

A despatch of a small column of one hundred and fifty Goorkhas from Manipur has been sanctioned to co-operate with the force acting against the Kanhow Chins on the Burma side.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Reports dated 10th instant state that Lieutenant-Colonel Durand is doing very well. The other officer wounded on the 3rd is said to be Lieutenant Gorton, of the Hazara Mountain Battery, and not Lieutenant Gordon, as first reported on December 1. The following troops appear to have been with Lieutenant-Colonel Durand :—Two guns, Hazara Mountain Battery ; one hundred and ninety men of the 5th Gurkhas ; thirty, of the 20th Punjab Infantry, with Gatling gun ; three hundred and fifty, of the Imperial Service Sepoys of the Raghu Partab Regiment ; and three hundred and fifty Body-Guard Regiment, with one hundred and fifty-nine irregulars versed in hill warfare. No men were left behind to hold Chalt when Colonel Durand moved out to attack Nilt.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 15.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission, under the presidentship of Mr. F. W. Neil, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, assembled to-day, at the Council Hall. Thesit ting was of a purely informal character, the object being to decide as to what course the Commission will pursue in carrying out the instructions from the Government of India. Other members present were :—The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Lakshiman Nulkar ; Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Assistant Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces ; Mr. Farrington Evans, Judge, N.-W. Provinces ; Mr. Stephen Hammick, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar; Mr. Styles Philplin Lely, Collector and Magistrate, Surat ; and Mr. Porter, as secretary. The services of two clerks and twenty-eight peons have been placed at their disposal. After taking some evidence, in addition to the evidence already before the Commission, the Commissioner will probably call for records in certain interesting cases under the Act which have already been disposed of. The Commission will meet again to-morrow.

DROUGHT IN THE DISTRICTS.

The ryots in Bijapur, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar Districts are reported to be selling their cattle for little or nothing on account of great scarcity of water in Bijapur. The ryots are glad to sell their cattle at one anna each. In Bijapur one native purchased twelve cattle for one rupee. In Miraj is the same thing. Owners of bullocks are glad to sell their bullocks rather than see them die for want of fodder. Owing to this state of affairs the Acting Commissioner of the Central Division has suggested to Government the advisability of throwing open in certain districts pasture lands, which are now reserved under forest laws.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

Nothing important was elicited in to-day's hearing of the diamond case beyond the fact that the manager of the Alliance Bank stated that H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala had never deposited any money with that Bank for the purchase of the diamond in dispute. Three witnesses were examined to-day, but their evidence was only a repetition of what had already been stated at the Police Court trial.

GENERAL BOOTH IN CEYLON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDY, DEC. 15.

"General" Booth is making a most successful tour in Ceylon. An influential audience received him at Galle, and its endeavours was unprecedented. A reception and meetings were held at Moratuwa. A great crowd welcomed him on arriving at Kandy, where three large important gatherings were held. Great expectations for the Colombo meetings are indulged in.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

GOA, DEC. 15.

[illegible] E. General Cunha, Governor-General of Goa [illegible] this by to-morrow's mail train for Bombay [illegible] to Europe, where he has been urgently [illegible] the Minister to consult him about Indian

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writing on November 27, says :—The two principal events of the week from a literary point of view are the appearance of Lord Rosebery's admirably-written work on Pitt, and Mr. Traill's sympathetic "Life of the Marquis of Salisbury." The former book forms one of Messrs. MacMillan's "English Statesmen Series," edited by Mr. John Morley, and is not unworthy to rank with the "Englishmen of Letters Series," the pioneer of this popular class of publications. Lord Rosebery has within the limit of 15 chapters and 287 pages compressed the narrative of Pitt's memorable career, performing his task with an ability for which the *Times* is unable to express its gratitude. The praise, almost amounting to fulsomeness, bestowed by the leading journal on Lord Rosebery's *debut* as an author has been the subject of general attention, but then the head of the Primroses always was a favourite in Printing House Square, and in the thick of the Home Rule controversy he invariably received gentler treatment than his colleagues. In the *Times'* review there is apparently too a desire to exalt Lord Rosebery at the expense of his political chief. Gladstonians have discovered the cloven hoof in the following passage :—"He is no great admirer of the Act of Union, still less of the methods by which it was carried out, but he is not the man to talk about the blackguardism of Pitt or to inflame the passions of modern political controversy by attempting to re-write history in their lurid and distorting light." With regard to the impeachment of Warren Hastings, interest in which has been revived of late by Professor Forrest's labours and research, Lord Rosebery's comments will be read with attention by all students of Indian History. Referring to the vote of the House of Commons he says :—"The episode illustrates in the highest degree the power and probity of Pitt. He had held Hastings in the hollow of his hand. He and he alone had pronounced judgment, and pronounced it against his own interest. All the forces of politics, with the exception of a small Opposition, were in favour of the great Governor. There can be little doubt that had Pitt given his vote for Hastings he would have done what many men as honest as he were able conscientiously to do, and would have gratified the Court, the Company, and the mass of the House of Commons. But his amazing authority was not more conspicuous than the purity of his rectitude. He declined to associate himself with those who held that the end could justify the means, even for the construction of an empire, or in the atmosphere of the East. He gave his decision as calmly as a judge in chambers ; while Britain and India abided meekly by the decree of this young gentleman of twenty-eight." In one respect Lord Rosebery's effort is inferior to Mr. Traill's. The volume on Pitt is destitute of an index ; that of the Marquis of Salisbury has a very complete one. Respecting his Lordship's first appointment to the India Office, Mr. Traill observes :—"It was high preferment for a politician who had not undergone the usual preparation for Cabinet office by service in a subordinate Ministerial post ; but so brilliant was the reputation which his Parliamentary abilities had won for him that it surprised few and dissatisfied none." One is reminded by the quotation I have made that the India Office was the scene of Lord Randolph Churchill's introduction to Ministerial work. Here, however, the comparison between the two statesmen or, as Mr. Ashmead Bartlett might prefer to say, between the statesman and the politician, ends, at all events, for the present. Mr. Traill's references to the second period of Lord Salisbury's tenure of office as Secretary of State for India are somewhat wanting in completeness. For instance, two or three pages are devoted to the differences between Sir George Campbell, "whose name and opinion carried weight in those days," and Lord Northbrook, arising out of the Bengal Famine, but not a word is said about the serious differences between the then Viceroy and Lord Salisbury, differences that were perhaps erroneously connected in the public mind with Lord Northbrook's resignation. I suppose it would be cruel to suggest that the famine incident was dragged in for the purpose of reminding us of the painful and undeniable fact that Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was a more inspiring figure than Sir [illegible]

The sentence of four years' imprisonment passed upon the Bath clergyman, Dr. Clutterbuck, is generally considered inadequate, and it is a pity that we do not possess a Court of Criminal Appeal to enhance the too lenient sentence. It appears that the extent of the worthy parson's dishonesty was much greater than originally supposed. The sum which he is known to have obtained from his confiding friends was £35,000, and it is possible that it may be more. One of the victims of his rascality, a prominent professional man practising in Bath, prudently went on a voyage to India rather than suffer the humillation of being called as a witness in such a case. So at least a London paper states, and I heard the same thing some weeks ago. Dr. Clutterbuck's offence was worse than that of the ordinary City Swindler. The ordinary dupes of the bogus company promoter are not his personal friends. Dr. Clutterbuck even obtained the comparatively large sum of £5,000 from a colleague in the Local Government Board, who just previously to the exposure had sent in his papers for permission to retire. It might be assumed from what transpired at the trial that the love of gambling was the sole cause of Clutterbuck's nefarious practices. I am told by persons who ought to know that a portion at all events of his ill-gotten gains was squandered in the indulgence of another passion besides that of speculation. It is curious how almost everything in this country is given a political turn. The Opposition papers are pointing out that the people who allowed themselves to be seduced by Dr. Clutterbuck's ridiculous representations belong to the class that Mr. Goschen and his political allies are so fond of contrasting with the ignorant masses who support the Home Rule policy. Hodge, we are reminded, may be credulous, but his betters are not always free from the same human infirmity.

The elections for the London School Board took place throughout the Metropolis yesterday, but up to the time of writing all the results were not known. Sir Richard Temple heads the poll in the City, where Miss Davenport Hill's supporters have fallen from 7,600 to 6,193. As the polling day approached the apathy noticeable at the beginning of the contest gave way to some extent to a lovely discussion between the Diggleites and the Stanleyites, but the controversy was mainly confined to the newspapers. I walked through two or three of the most populous districts during the day, and but for the boards carried by the sandwich men there was no indication that so important an issue was being decided. It is all very well to sneer at the Association started by millionaire Dukes and wealthy Earls on behalf of the distressed ratepayers, but to my certain knowledge many hard-working professional men who are democratic in their sympathies and of enlightened views with regard to education are beginning to complain of the extravagance of the London School Board. They say that it is as much as they can do to educate their own children without paying for the education of other peoples. "Why don't you send yours to the Board schools now that the education is so good ?" I asked a friend who was complaining to me the other day of the rates being so burdensome. "So I would," he replied, "if I were not afraid of my children being contaminated in more senses than one by the poor unfortunate gutter children with whom they would come into contact." One thing about the London School Board and other school boards throughout the country is the failure of the women members. If there was one department of our local public life in which women might be expected to shine it was surely this, but though women have here a fair field, they have with few exceptions not known how to take advantage of their opportunities. What do Mrs. Fawcett and the other advocates for "Women's rights" say to this ?

"IVANHOE" has been suddenly withdrawn from the bills of the Royal English Opera to the surprise of no one, for it is generally understood that the production has cost Mr. D'Oyly Carte a loss of something like twenty-five thousand pounds. The stoppage, however, has been of serious consequence to many of the artists engaged, who are now under a fortnight's notice to consider themselves out of the Royal English Opera Company.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE first definite news of the Mashonaland gold-fields, based on the pannings, is considered favourable as regards the present finds and the regularity and richness of the reefs. An alluvial gold belt, twenty to thirty miles wide, extends from Manicaland through Victoria and Buluwayo, proving richest towards the Mantabele border, whither the diggers are now turning their attention. Timber, fuel, and water-power are plentiful. Up to the present, 750 claims have been registered. The Victoria district party working between the Tokwee and Lundi Rivers claims the reward offered by the Hon. Cecil Rhodes for the discovery of alluvial gold. Galena is also reported to have been found.

ACCORDING to the *Levant Herald* the Sultan has taken into his employment Dr. J. Louis Sabunjie, a Syrian, who is known in the East as the editor and proprietor of an illustrated Arabic and English periodical called *An-nahlah*. He has been granted a residence, gifts of money, and a salary of £30 a month.

THE Chilian Government is considering the subject of finance with a view to a resumption of payments on a metallic basis and the gradual withdrawal of paper issues. President Montt has proposed to Congress to reduce the army to 6,000 men. The expenditure of the Dictator during the civil war was seventy-three millions of paper dollars, and that of the Congress-Government twelve millions of dollars, exclusive of the 937,000 dollars worth of silver which were stolen from the special treasury and carried away by the Espiegle, which the Minister of Finance has informed the Congress, the English would in justice return. It is stated that Chili has come to an agreement to give to Bolivia the right of commercial transit through Antofagasta, and receives in return the sovereignty over the littoral of the Province of Cobija.

AT the annual public meeting of the French Academy on Nov. 19 the speech was made by M. Victor Cherbuliez. The first virtue prize, of 2,500f. was awarded to Marie Sedier, of Bayonne, who devotes herself to deserted children, and in seven years has rescued twenty-seven, placing them with peasants and artisans, and having them taught to earn a livelihood. Lacipida, a canal watchman of Paris, obtained the Gemond prize of £40 for saving life. The literary prizes included 1,500f. to Mdlle. Blaze de Bury for her "Life of Anne Boleyn" and 1,200f. to M.A. Dietrich for his translation of Lady Blennerhassett's "Madame de Stael." M. Nemours Godre also received an award for his "Life of O'Connell."

RAMANATHEN CHELVA RAJAO BILAI, a young gentleman from Ceylon, who is keeping his terms at Lincoln's-inn, lectured on Nov. 22 at the Athenæum Hall, Tottenham-court-road, on the "Christian Propaganda in India." He contended that there was no need to replace the ancient faiths of India by another which, though perhaps admirably adapted to the peculiar temperament of the peoples among whom it had taken root, did not tend to elevate the morals or expand the intelligence of the Hindus. Religion was made great by man, not man by religion ; and so long as man was not cosmopolitan it would be futile to attempt to fit the divers races of the world with one particular faith. The lecturer did not attack Christianity, but claimed for Hinduism ethics as pure, philosophy as profound. Much had been made by missionaries of the material prosperity of England ; but could they say the English owed their wealth and power to the practice of Christian principles ; Was it not rather to their neglect ? He had sometimes mused over the metaphor of the camel and the needle's eye, and had wondered how the English people, with half the world on their back, would reach Heaven.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the War Office has practically resolved to give facilities similar to those afforded to officers who are students of Russia to officers who care to study the German and French tongues.

FROM the meteorological statistics of the British Empire for the year 1890 now published, we gather that the highest temperature in the sun was observed at Adelaide, namely, 163·9 deg. Fahr., while the highest temperature in the shade, 105·6 deg. Fahr., occurred at Calcutta. The mean temperature of the East Indian stations far exceeds that of Australia. The lowest temperature in the shade —39·4 deg. Fahr. was taken at Winnipeg where the winters are much more rigorous than in Canada. Winnipeg also yielded the greatest range during the year, 135·9 deg. Fahr., as well as the greatest daily range and the lowest mean temperature. The least yearly range, 25·4 deg. Fahr., and the highest mean temperature, 80·5 deg. Fahr., was read at Colombo, Ceylon. Adelaide was the dryest station, its mean humidity being 62, and London, as usual, was the dampest, with the figure 80. The greatest rainfall, 82·90 inches, took place at Trinidad, the cloudiest station was Hobart, Tasmania, and the clearest, Malta.

SIR JOHN GORST has been so much to the front of late years at home that his earlier career abroad has been almost forgotten. A Glasgow contemporary has been recalling the fact that Sir John was Civil Commissioner in the Waikato district of New Zealand early in the sixties, and that he started and edited a once famous Maori news paper. "It came, however, to an untimely end, for during the Maori war the natives, being short of bullets, used everything they could find at all suitable for the purpose in Waikato. Amongst other things they shot away the whole of Sir John Gorst's type, which made admirable slugs, and it is said that Sir John himself was nearly killed by a fusillade of his own type. *Apropos* of the foregoing a *Pall Mall* correspondent says that at one time the new Financial Secretary to the Treasury was a schoolmaster. The fact is not generally known. He tanght the young idea to shoot at Rossall.

THE question of the two years' service, which has long been so earnestly discussed in Germany, has entered upon another phase, and a practical one. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, which is the mouthpiece of an important military party, regards the proposals of General von Boguslawski with distaste, but, in view of the difficulties of the Government, concedes that the introduction of a service of two years with the colours may be expedient. Whether it be practical to introduce it or not is the question the military authorities have resolved to settle, and accordingly trial of it is to be made in the 4th Infantry Regiment of the Guard at Spandau, and the regiments Nos. 131 and 145 at Metz, as well, it would seem, as in regiments of other corps, so that before the expiration of the Septennate (April 1,1894) it may be possible to form a sound judgment upon the subject. In the Regiments of the Guard, therefore, selected for the purpose, upon the entry of the November recruits, the 1st Battalion has been formed of men in their second year and of recruits, the 2nd Battalion of those in their third year with recruits, and the 3rd Battalion, as before of all three categories. It will thus be seen that the two years' service is to be tried in the 1st Battalion only. An objection is, however, raised that, since a part of the men constituting the Battalion have been trained under the old system—shoulder to shoulder with the men of the three years' service—the trial may be deprived of its full value ; but we may be sure that the military authorities have not lost sight of this point, and that they will take steps, in this and other regiments, to provide themselves with grounds for a just judgement on this very important question. The semi-official *Militar-Wochenblatt* has published an article wholly in favour of the reduced service, pointing out that Germany must take advantage of her great population to assure her military superiority.

ON and after Monday, November 30, the *Daily Chronicle*, for which is claimed "the largest circulation of any daily paper in London," and which was one of the first of the metropolitan dailies to give prominence to Indian and colonial topics, will be enlarged to ten pages daily, except occasionally on Saturday.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. MIRZAPORE.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances under which the s. s. Mirzapore, came into collision with the bull-nose of the Victoria Dock on the night of November 30, was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. C. P. Cooper, President ; Commander Straeten of H. M. S. Brisk and Captain Whitehead, of the s. s. Bagdad, assessors ; and Captain J. W. Livingstone of the s. s. Pemba, and Captain Mathias of the s. s. Sallamut, additional assessors, appointed by the Court. Mr. Smith of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson prosecuted for the Crown, Mr. Nicholson appeared on behalf of the Port Trustees, while Mr. Crawford of Messrs Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, represented the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

Alfred William Seabrook, Engineer, Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, said :—I went on board the s. s. Mirzapore on the 1st inst. to examine the damage, and I also examined her when she was in dry dock. I found about ten plates in the bows on either sides broken and upset, and a large piece of the stem cracked in three places and bent over the port. I subsequently noticed that one of the frames was bent over.

Mr. Smith : In order to cause that damage would the ship have struck the back head with considerable violence ?—I should say so. She is a heavy ship. I made an official report of the damage.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson : I partly examined the engines and a cylinder cover reported to be damaged, and the shaft in the tunnel way. The shaft was in good order. The cylinder cover I found cracked. I think the cylinder cover had been toned down to allow the ship to come on here, and was in working order.

Examined by Mr. Crawford : The cylinder cover was efficiently shored so as to admit the engines working properly.

Henry William Mercer Atkinson, forth officer of the s. s. Mirzapore, and holding a certificate of second mate from the Board of Trade, London, said :—I was on duty on board on the evening of Nov. 30. My duty was to convey orders by the telegraph to the engine-room. From the time the signal was given for entering the dock to the time of the accident all the orders, but one, were given by the pilot. That order was to go "full speed astern." I made a note of the principal orders at the time on the brass of the telegraph and took the time by my watch. These notes were afterwards copied down and transcribed in the deck log-book. I have not got those notes of the transcript as I threw them away after entering them in the log next morning. It is possible I may have omitted small orders given to me by the pilot. I am sure the orders in the log-book are described correctly with the time. The orders were copied by the chief officer from my memo at my dictation ; and I afterwards saw they were entered correctly. At 9-12 "stopped ;" 9-16 "slow astern" and "half-speed ;" 9-18 "full speed astern ;" 9-20 "ship struck the dock-head." These are the principal orders I received and telegraphed. I do not think I telegraphed other orders to the engine room besides these. The orders "slow astern" "and half-speed astern" were given one immediately after the other. I had nothing to do on the bridge except to telegraph the orders which I did at once on receiving them. The dial on the telegraph shows on ringing back if the orders are correctly understood. Each answer tallied exactly on all occasions with my orders. There was a delay in carrying out the order to go "slow astern." That was a delay after the answer was received from the engine room. I saw the pilot go to the side and say the engines were not moving, when he then sung out "half-speed astern." I should say it was some part of a minute that elapsed between the orders "slow astern and half-speed astern." I believe when the engines went "half-speed astern." I could tell they moved by the vibrations of the revolving of the screw. I should say I felt the vibration a minute after the order "slow astern" was given. That minute was the delay referred to. I consider that this delay was not an ordinary one, but a few seconds longer than is usual. I did not notice any delay in the engines working after that.

Mr. Nicholson : How did you write the orders down on the brass of the telegraph?—With my pencil which is my usual custom on occasions of going into dock. I may possibly have overlooked the orders that appear in the engineer's log. I took down no orders before 9-12, as I did not think them particularly important. I account for the difference of one minute in the orders "slow astern" and "half-speed" though the "stop order" is 9-12 by it, being taken approximately if the minute hand was halfway between a minute when time might be taken on either side. The hands and figures are distinct on my watch which I looked at aided by the powerful light from the dock wall, when the orders "slow" and "half-speed" were given [illegible] within [illegible] rays of the electric light, and it was four minutes from that time up to our collision. I did not notice the beacon not being at the side of the ship. It is possible the time I entered in the log may be wrong to half a minute. There is no doubt by my watch that the ship struck at 9-20 p.m. I took no orders on the brass after the ship struck. It is possible there was a variance of over a minute between my watch and the engineer's time. I knew the anchor was let go by hearing the cable run out.

Re-examined by Mr. Smith : The pilot looked over the starboard side. I am sure the engines moved by the vibrations,

The President : Why were the extra entries made in the log-book on the following morning ?—For the sake of exactitude.

Is it not the practice to make entries at the end of stations ?—On this occasion the entries were not made in the log-book till next morning, as I had a lot of work with the baggage being taken ashore at three in the morning.

Thomas Wickenden, chief officer of the s. s. Mirzapore, holding a certificate of competency as extra Master from the Board of Trade, London, said :—I was aware of the signal from the dock-head to enter, and all hands were at their stations. I was on the forecastle head with the boatswain, carpenter, third officer, the man on the look-out and the man to assist the carpenter at the windlass. The port anchor was weighed, and I received an order from the Captain to cat it, which was countermanded by the Captain to leave it at the hawse-pipe. The starboard anchor was in the sling and at the ring stop. The order was given to me by the Captain from the bridge. The anchors work with a steam windlass. Very rarely will an anchor pay out its own weight with the windlass. We have it hung from the hause. To drop an anchor with great promptitude it should always hang in the slings. If the anchors drop we can heave out the cable without any delay by the steam windlass. The first order I received was to let go the port anchor. At the time that order was given, I should say, we were two or three ship's length from the dock-head. The Pilot gave the order, when we lifted the compresser at once, and finding the anchor would not run, we hove out the chain by the windlass. The carpenter-knight was attending the windlass, and had an able seaman to assist him in driving it. After we hove out the chain the anchor went down. There was over 15 fathoms of the chain hove out. I saw the 15 fathoms shackle passed down the pipe. It took about 2½ to 3 minutes to heave out the 15 fathoms of chain. There was no delay in carrying out the order. By the time the 15 fathoms had been hove out we approached the dock by about two ship's lengths. There was also an order to let go the starboard anchor.

The President : By whom ?—Simultaneously by the dock master and the pilot. The pin could not be got out of the tail of the tumbler lever, though it had been put in by hand two minutes before. A very few seconds elapsed from the time we received that order till the time the ship struck.

By Mr. Nicholson : On the night of the accident it was clear but dark. The electric light was very bright. The shadows throwa from the dock wall prevented anyone from seeing it. I was surprised when I found how close we were to the dock-head. We seemed to come there all of a sudden. I did not notice the north channel beacon as we passed.

The President : Did you report on going to stations that your anchors were clear for letting go ?—Both anchors were clear on going to stations for letting go before entering the channel. I cannot say I reported them as such, as it is an understood thing. I did not inform the pilot that our port anchor would not run freely from the hawse-pipe. When mooring a ship, under ordinary circumstances, if we let the anchor fall from the sling and heave out as quickly as possible if she does not take the chain. The main engine discharge would be a little above water when the ship was drawing the draught she did.

Arthur Michael Knight, carpenter on board the s.s. Mirzapore said :—I heard the order given: "Let go the port anchor." I pulled down the lever of the compresser, the chain did not run. I then ran to the windlass and connected the friction and told the quartermaster to pay out. We paid out the chain, and were ordered to let go the starboard anchor. We paid out between 15 and 20 fathoms before the order was given to let go the starboard anchor. The starboard anchor was not let go, and I do not know why. The order to let go the port anchor was given by the pilot. I should say 15 fathoms of chain could be paid out in a minute. The anchor was held up by the compresser and not by the windlass.

James Johnstone Graham, chief engineer of the s.s. Mirzapore, said :—I have been chief engineer on board the s.s. Mirzapore a little over two years. The engines had worked satisfactorily throughout the whole of that voyage. We had not to stop once on account of the machinery. The high pressure cylinder cover was cracked. That crack did not interfere in the least with the working of the engines. We had many times to go astern on our passage out, and we had particularly to do so at Ismailia when we had to turn the ship in a very small space. When we received orders to go slow, half, or full speed astern, the engines generally moved in 13 to 18 seconds. In going slow ahead of starting in the harbour she will go five or six knots an hour. If we want to go slower we must set her in motion and touch the throttle valve so as to admit the right quantity of steam to lessen her speed. Two or three revolutions ahead if she was standing would give her very little head way indeed, only about 5 ft. If in motion it would give her 65ft. I had written up my papers and I then went up on deck and got into a long chair, and must have gone to sleep, as I knew nothing till the vessel struck the dock wall. I had not heavy work, but saw heavy work ahead of me in having to change the cylinder top. Directly I felt the ship strike I went to the engine room and stayed there till the ship was berthed. After I went into the engine room the engines worked well, I never saw them work better.

By Mr. Nicholson : The engines cannot centre in the Mirzapore as she has impulse valves. I cannot think how the engines refused working. There are between 28 and 30 revolutions to the mile. I never spoke to the pilot about the speed of the ship.

By Mr. Crawford : No one came and told me the signal was given for going into dock. Calculating according to the orders given and the time recorded as I have been told, the distance was nearly a mile, the vessel must have been going at an average of six knots an hour.

John Lang, second engineer of the s. s. Mirzapore, said : I was in charge of the engine room after the ship weighed anchor on the night of Nov. 30 to enter the dock till the time of the accident. The accident occurred between 9-17 and 9-19. I knew the vessel struck by experiencing the shock down below. There was no delay whatever in the engines working the telegraph orders. The engines worked perfectly during the whole time after weighing anchor to the time of the accident.

Charles Humphrey Gilbert, fifth engineer on board the s. s. Mirzapore, said : I was stationed by the telegraph to write down the orders in the log-book which I did. The engines answered the orders promptly in every case.

Charles Martin Pearce, assistant dock-master at the Victoria Dock, said:—I was on the side of the entrance when the Mirzapore struck the dock-head. I examined the bows of the ship after she struck, and I felt the shock of the anchor which was two or three feet above water.

Mr. Smith declared the case closed, and it was adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

MR. MANSFIELD'S DEATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We should be under a great obligation to you, if you would kindly publish this short letter in your paper, as representing, in a very small degree, our esteem for a shipmate.

It is with most sincere and heartfelt sadness we read of the terrible death of one of our best and dearest fellow-officers, caused through one of those unforeseen accidents which come upon us from time to time ; the more terrible because entirely unexpected even by those who know and understand the work they have in hand, and understand it thoroughly, as was the case with Mr. Mansfield.

The poor fellow's death will be deeply lamented by all who knew him, or had at any time the pleasure of meeting him. A more single-hearted and true friend and messmate will be hard to find, or a more efficient and thoroughly trustworthy officer the P. and O Company will be taxed to their utmost to replace ; even with such an excellent staff to choose from. It is not our purpose now to go into the question (an open one) as to whether these ascents and descents from the air, are or are not of use to science, or aerial evolutions in time of war, but from personal knowledge of the extreme thoroughness, and determination of the late Mr. Mansfield, we believe, had he been spared, he would have brought forward, to a practical and useful purpose, those parachute and aerial expeditions which Mr. Mansfield had lately come to love, and which through no professional error of his has ended so disastrously. We conclude by sincerely thanking those papers who have expressed a kind word for a brave and generous man.—Yours, &c.,

A. E. M. HOOK.

P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Calcutta, Dec. 11.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

GENERAL FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA, Governor-General of Goa, who left yesterday, will arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning on his way to Portugal. The reason of his departure does not appear in the *Boletim do Governo*. It is reported that he is going to confer with the Minister, as M. Vasco de Guedes, was also reported to have gone, and the order of relieving him from his post appeared some months afterwards. General da Cunha arrived here at the beginning of March last, and soon after took charge of the office. His Government has lasted only nine months, and during this period he had to work hard to pacify the factious spirit by which the country was divided. Soon after his arrival the Ministry was changed, and Senhor Marquis de Vilhena having come into power thwarted the programme of General da Cunha in every possible way. No proposal from his Excellency was received with favour. Concerning the recent election of a deputy for Salsette the strained relations between the Minister and the Governor-General led to an open rupture. So much so that when the Minister telegraphed to the Governor-General to reinstate Mr. Jose Maria de Sa, into whose conduct an official enquiry was pending, the Governor-General tendered his resignation, asserting that it was impossible for him to comply with the desire of the Minister without loss of dignity. It must be said, writes a correspondent, to the credit of General da Cunha, that he has fallen a victim to his convictions and his independence of character. The people of Goa are unfortunate in losing General da Cunha, who has gained their sympathy and affection. From him they anticipated much for the amelioration of their condition, though his stay in Goa has been only of a few months. He carries with him the good wishes of the people over whom his rule has been so abruptly terminated.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

The following is a list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, arrived here yesterday :—

FROM GENOA.

Mr Gough	Mr E Payne
Mrs Gough	Mr Follet
Miss Gough	Mr Westlake
Mr R Pescio	Mrs Westlake
Mr Beemer	Miss Westlake
Mr F B Klan	Mr E W Panjees
Mr Tylee	Mr N Gongio
Mr Rustomjee Pestonjee	Mr Sonjer and 5 others
Col Raman	Mr Gwirteni
Mr S E H Leggat	Mrs Gwirtoni
Mr O Morosco	Rev Johnson
Mr Ruchetti	Mrs Johnson
Mrs Ruchetti	

FROM NAPLES.

Com Salvadori	Marquis Sgariglia
Signor Briganti-Bellini	Rev N Naturs and 4 others

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Patronas.

FROM ADEN.—55 Deck Passengers.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOON Competition will take place at Coorla on Friday, the 18th instant, at 6-30 a.m. Distances 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance, 1 sighting shot, competitors to provide their own ammunition, Entrance fee, 8 annas.

On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, "India Rifle Association Bayley Contest," value Rs. 375, in twenty prizes. Entrance fee, Rs. 2. For other conditions, see prospectus at head-quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Members who intend to compete are requested to send their names to the Joint Honorary Secretary as early as possible.

MESSRS. ERDMANN AND SCHANZ received on Nov. 21 the following letter from the Secretary of the General Post Office :—"I beg leave to inform you that on and after January 1, 1892, a reduced uniform postal tariff, applicable to all foreign countries and colonies, will be adopted for newspapers, books, printed papers, commercial patterns, and samples posted in the United Kingdom for places abroad. The distinction between newspapers and other printed papers sent abroad will disappear, and the rate of postage chargeable on correspondence of all the classes named above will be ½d. per two ounces, with the existing proviso that no packet of samples will be chargeable with a less postage than 1d., and no packet of commercial papers with less than 2½d.

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce called by the Bombay Millowners'. Association for the purpose of hearing from Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, M. D., of his action regarding the condition of factory labour in India. There was a considerable attendance of members of the Association, and others, the chair being occupied by Sir Manockjee Petit, Bart., the president of the Association.

Dr. Bahadurjee said :—I thank you all for the honour you have done me in meeting here to-day to hear me speak of our mill-industry and our mill-hands, whose cause we are all interested in, and for which it was recently my pleasing duty to do a little work, and as I believe, a little good work. I do not consider that I stand here now to give an account of myself and my doings to the mill-owners only, because they offered to pay my expenses and even favour me with their deputation to the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, when Government felt disposed to make other arrangements. It is necessary that I should once for all relieve the mental agony of those who kept themselves troubled with all sorts of conjectures in tracing my connection with the subjects of mill-industry and the people who work at it. Very early in June last I was asked by Government if I would represent them at the Congress, provided my expenses were paid by them. Though being away from Bombay meant some personal and pecuniary sacrifice, duty and sense of work for honour and glory made me say yes. Without delay I set to work to make a choice of subjects, for I was not inclined to act the dummy representative. I thought I would choose a subject that I knew something about, and could further inform myself on with the help of such professional knowledge and capacity as I happened to possess. But above all it was to be a subject, discussion on which would lead to practical good results. The subject of Factory Legislation in India, I knew, was to be brought forward by Mr. Holt-Hallett, whose manifestoes of latter years used to amuse me very much, as I daresay it did many others, for I knew that the mill-hands, as described by him, did not exist in Bombay or in any other part of India. Moreover I would compare our mill-workers with the people I have seen and lived amongst, from time to time, on the outskirts of the Guzerat cities. So that, I could judge of the actual condition of our mill-hands by comparing their present state with their past history, i. e., their condition before they took to mill life, with the help of such professional knowledge as is used by everybody in ascertaining the physical state of individuals. I could certainly pronounce upon the physical condition of the mill-workers with better authority, and that even after a brief examination, than those who tried to see and study them through blue-books, and draw fancy pictures of them from the tales told therein. Moreover, I thought, I would be doing my duty towards my fellowmen and my country-men, by averting from them and from the industry which has given to thousands of them their best means of livelihood and home comforts, the danger which always at some time or another results from all false impressions which in this case Mr. Hallett and his friends were creating in the mind of the British public and their representatives in Parliament. Such were the considerations that made the subject of Indian Factory Legislation the principal subject amongst others, that engaged my attention. And it was long after my subjects were made known that I heard from the mill-owners of Bombay. As it thought, I was representing Government and, out of respect to them I would not accept any other direct deputation, (and I did refuse some), but I was quite prepared to give information and speak my own mind subjects that might be suggested to me by bodies who on were willing to honour me with their deputation ; hence my engagement with the mill-owners and other bodies. Government who were advised to make other arrangements informed me of their decision just at the last moment, but my arrangements with others remained, and what was more, my duty towards them remained. And here I take the opportunity of sincerely thanking the mill-owners of Bombay for their readily offering to defray the expenses of my journey, and conferring on me their direct deputation, which I was proud to accept. If I have said good things of the mill-owners of Bombay and all India, it was because they were due to them, just as I did not withhold the good words that were due to Government, even though my expenses were not paid by them as was expected. A rather lengthy tracing of my connection with the subject of Factory Legislation has been rendered necessary by the repeated thoughtless charge of my having acted the paid advocate. I left for the Congress with a heavy responsibility for I knew that it was the cause of the well-being [illegible] industry which stands alone in giving food and home to thousands of people at one stroke, that I was concerned. But the truth which I had to present inspired me with confidence. When I left Bombay I had a dozen lives of notes with me, plus the medical notes I had made during my visits to the mills, and when I arrived in London I was ready with my paper and materials for a debate in which I took part, and I may say without a boast—the principal part—a few hours within my arriving in London. Originally the Congress Committee knew that I was to be present, and my paper was put down in the programme, but later they were advised not to expect me, and my paper was struck off the list. They were naturally surprised when I wired from Dover, and a few hours after put in my appearance at the Congress. Owing to these peculiar circumstances, which were amusing, but none the less annoying, I was completely upset in my calculations. My paper could not be read in its entirety; and I had to struggle as best I might, in seven minutes, to demolish Mr. Hallett's forty-five minutes' recital of his dreadful tales. And this is

and mills. I leave you to judge of the effect such an exposition of the subject would naturally make upon people who had come with open minds to know the truth. Dr. H. Cooke, with whom I had the pleasure to converse on the subject a few hours before the debate at the Congress meeting, I once more thank on my own behalf, and if I may be allowed on behalf of the Bombay public, for the ungrudging and excellent manner in which he supported me personally and the points I had made. I need hardly say that the practical conclusions arrived at on the subject of Indian Factory Legislation in a measure contributed to the practical success of the Congress. Mr. Hallett adopted the fatal method of opposing my facts by opposing my personality, and calling me a "paid advocate." There was a scene which ended in Mr. Hallett apologising and leaving the arena, but not without in last words his challenging anybody to pick holes in his paper. What ugly rents were made by the few questions he was tasked with, and failed to answer, was self-evident! But my greater work was begun after the Congress was over. The newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Congress meeting were not satisfactory. Even the *Times* had actually not one word of my say at the Congress. Since he had to "shut up" at the Congress, Mr. Hallett began to speak again through the *Manchester Guardian*. I was glad of it. I set to work to educate as far as I could public opinion, and to dispel the cloud of prejudice and false impressions in which the truth about Factory Labour in India was enshrouded. I went to Manchester and there saw things for myself, and upset former notions, as I venture to think with some success. The most conservative thinkers on the subject accorded me the most liberal welcome, and most liberally altered their long conserved opinions. Here I must acknowledge the great assistance which Sir F. Forbes Adams gave me by his encouraging remarks on my work and by his trying to bring it prominently to the notice of his friends. Owing to a change in the day fixed for Mr. Hallett's paper, Sir Frank was unable to be present at the Congress meeting, and give us the benefit of his able and weighty support. But still his work outside the Congress deserves our best thanks. He did not think his dignity was in any way clenched upon by an "inexperienced," because young, man like myself; on the contrary he did his best to bring me forward personally, and obtain wide acceptance of my say on Factory Labour in India. But for the encouragement which Sir Frank, Sir George Birdwood, and Sir W. Wedderburn so spontaneously gave me I don't know that I would have achieved the little success I did. I at once saw that it was competency that was cared for, and not simply the experience of years, which may be good, bad, or indifferent. Very often aged incompetency is thought to mean competency, because it has the sanction of the "experience" of years. The *Times* had practically given the Hallett side of the proceedings at the Congress; but I was determined to appeal to it to let the truth about Indian factory hands filter to the public through it. The *Times* is a power, and knowing that like any power it may be exercised for good or for ill, it never allows its mind to be sealed down with pride and prejudice, and false sentiment and obstinacy, (not firmness), never to open again. True to its traditions and true to its name, the *Times* moves with the times, and welcomes fresh light that may be shed on a subject on which it may have made up its mind even years since (from information received) and is ever ready to appreciate the truth wherever it may come from. But in so doing, like the honest outspoken Britisher, it does not mind saying that it was not the truth that it knew and held so before. That such is the case, I can vouch for, as you know, from my own experience with the *Times*, which I am proud to have had the honour of addressing. The result of my appeal to the *Times* in the cause of truth, in the cause of the well-being of our thousands of artisans, the welfare and development of our industry, the rise and growth of our country, and the glorification of the humane British Rule in India, is known to you all. I consider that it is the cause—and it would be impudent on my part to think otherwise—and not I, that has influenced the *Times*. Only it has been my good fortune to represent to it the truth, and the cause as best I may. But in doing so it was my endeavour to show in what manner only the truth about such a complex problem as that of Indian mill life can be ascertained. What complex factors one must first know and what knowledge of folklore history one must have before he attempts the solution of the problem. And my last letter to the *Times* showed what knowledge is required even to appreciate evidence, and tales in the blue-books, which contain truths, half-truths, and solid over-truths. Mr. Hallett takes up isolated sensational pieces of evidence before the Factory Commission, and tries to build up his stories thereon. He [illegible] touching up the complaints and making the most of them. He accepts all as true, and fails to see the most glaring contradictions and the utter falsehoods in the evidence he accepts and brandishes for his purpose. Almost all the operative witnesses were made to say that they want the hours of labour shortened for they could with diligence earn as much in the short days as in the long ones. But, in answer to the next question they all say that as a matter of fact they do not do so. Actually what happens is that they work more and earn more in the long, weary, and hot days of summer. One witness is made to say she wants longer midday rest interval to enable her to feed her children well, but if she be allowed to work only from 7 to 5-30 she would not want the desired extension of the mid-day rest interval, as much as to say she would not then want to feed her children well. Another says he gets ill from want of rest, and yet he confesses he was never away a single day in a twelve month. All are made to say that they want dispensaries and doctors, and yet the reason that is given to account for the existing dispensaries and hospitals not having many of them to treat is that the mill-hands do not care for English medicines, but prefer those from their Hakims! We have heard of their complaints about their wages being cut. But a sensible operative says: "If we were not fined I do not think we should attend regularly." And a female operative has this opinion on the matter: "If absent without leave fine is inflicted on us, though a rule provides a fine of two days, it seems men are only fined because they are irregular in attendance." Another witness, after explaining how he joined the agitation meetings, says: "We all come to the conclusion we had a great many grievances. Our hands and feet are broken in the mills. We cannot sleep, we cannot eat. We get sick, and get colds. Now I have placed all my grievances before you." He further says: "I have worked in the mills twenty-eight years. I am all sick and my limbs are aching. I am altogether broken to pieces, and I shall soon die." He adds significantly: "I was not told what to say by anybody." He gets Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per month, for he knows his work so well. Another lives in a house which is his own property, to earn Rs. 85 per month, and owns a liquor-shop, but is in debt Rs. 200! He wants the small children to be allowed to work "to support their parents." Such is the truthful evidence which records the tales of woe which strikes sympathetic chords in the hearts of philanthropists of Mr. Hallett's stamp. In this connection I may mention the fact which the missionary, Mr. Kelkar, mentions, and tallies with the recorded evidence. He says our people are naturally simple and obedient, and want of good advice makes them unhappy. There are cases of people getting Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month, and still the wives and children not getting sufficient food and clothing, all the money being swallowed up by liquor, and this explains to a great extent the cry of penury of the well-paid mill-hands. Mr. Kelkar certainly deserves support in his noble work of ameliorating the condition of mill-hands, not by promoting agitation meetings and strikes, but by teaching them good morals and habits and peaceful ways. He has the further ambition to educate the artisans so as to make them more skilful in their practical work. Most certainly those who care for the welfare of mill-hands, on whose good work depends the development of the industry, ought to support such a missionary worker, rather than countenance any disguised Marwarree, who wants to charge only 36 per cent. interest with no risks but safe guarantee of repayment by monthly instalments and 10 per cent. selling profit on the market rates in cash transactions. A great risk these Marwarees think themselves exposed to is that if the operative died they would lose the money. The mill-hands themselves say they earn more on the outturns in the long days by piece-work, and how does that tally with the statement that piece-workers were paid less during the shorter days, although they did as much work as they did during the longer days consequently they naturally objected to have their pay cut. But this point was discussed at our meeting, and the hands were satisfied (!) with the less wages earned. By the way this meeting, a worker says, would not have been held if the Government were not about to alter the law. These statements, and others nonsensical in the extreme, are not the data for any person to draw up plaints, only to pose as a public philanthropist. No amount of study of the blue-books will give any idea of the actual facts unless one inquires into the state of the mill-hands by comparing it with his past condition and the condition of other labourers. A passing glance at them, such as is cast round by a cold-weather globe-trotter, is naturally not enough. Here is a sample of information globe-trotters are giving. An American gentleman who was the only supporter of Mr. Hallett most vehemently said before the Congress that his presence among the mill-hands made them shrink and shuffle away, and he was annoyed at it, and concluded that they must be a hopeless and miserable lot. We know how far to believe this bold bluster of a Yankee visitor. Through the good offices of Sir F. Forbes Adams I offered to address the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Factory Law in India, and I regret that owing to my being tied down for time, I could not avail myself of their kindness in honoring me by their readiness to hear me. I have, however, appealed to them in a particular case in which the new Act is going to act oppressively on the very people for whose benefit it is supposed to have been framed, and I doubt not my appeal will be responded to. Our mill-hands are getting less migratory and more steady, it would be incumbent on their masters to be increasingly solicitous about the welfare of these faithful servants. The mills cannot get on without the mill-hands; and the hands must be good to work, the mill successfully; the hands to work well must work with a happy heart and a happy head, and this is not possible unless the masters and other working-hands work in unison, and care for each other, and think of the common good. Let the masters, like solicitous parents, suffer a little now and then for the greater good of their men. Our mills are lofty and roomy. The charging of the mill atmosphere to some extent with cotton fluff is a necessary evil no doubt, the exhaustion and propulsive methods of artificial ventilation have not answered all expectation; but I would strongly urge the mill-owners of Bombay to at once adopt the new method of changing the atmosphere by "compressed air" on the key system. I can vouch for its excellence. One can have pure air of any required temperature and moisture and with no recurring charges. The cost of applying the method is very small; there is absolutely no draught, and all the doors and windows are kept sedulously shut, as is now done, and instinctively by the mill-hands themselves. Let our mill-owners show that they are alive to the well-being of workers by adopting any measure that conduces towards it in however small a degree. I believe the benefit in this case will not be a small one, but a very vast one. I believe a resolution will be passed to accord your approval of what little I have done towards the cause in which we all are interested, but I hope you will take it in good part when I say that I could not have better satisfaction, for having done my duty in however small a degree, than the thanks of the female mill-hands of Ahmedabad, who I am most happy to find consider me an able and disinterested friend of the mill-operatives generally, and of the female operatives particularly. They have honored me with a direct appeal to try and obtain for them the exemption of the "eleven hour" rule which they so urgently need. With them restricted hours do not mean restricted labour—with them it is not a question of half work and half a loaf, but whole work and whole loaf, and no work and no loaf. Abstract principles are applicable to ideal states, but they must needs be modified to suit the actual conditions, if they are to work at all, and work for good and not for ill. The Ahmedabad mill-women are not overworked, and they do not feel unhappy as they are. But Mr. Hallett would ask how I and my household would like to work as the mill-hands do? Without asking him a similar question, I would refer him to the petition of the women themselves, but to save his asking similar silly questions again, I would recommend him to study the philosophy of human affairs from the factory girl Mya, who lays down for his first lesson the anxious "God gives us work and we cannot all have the same kind of work." The case of the Ahmedabad women, as I have said elsewhere, is most pitiable. New Year's Day brings rejoicings to all her Majesty's subjects, but in 1892 it is to be cruelly partial to an unprotected class of her Majesty's subjects, the Guzerat mill-women, to whom it is to bring grief and misery by the new Act, which is supposed to have been passed in their favour and for their protection, presenting to them a semi-starvation warrant, for on the 31st December, 1891, they are to be told they shall be turned out of the mill and will no longer be allowed the work they prefer to do, for it is the lightest they can get, and the best and perhaps the only one in many cases as regards providing them with a sufficiency of food and the comfort of a happy home. I hope and trust that I may succeed in putting their case before the powers that be so as to enable truth and the good cause in this case also to win. Many there are who say I succeeded in fighting Mr. Hallett and his side, for my cause was a good one. Let me assure them and all others that when I have fought before, and may fight again for a cause, it always was and will be a good cause, and never a bad one, for truth, which teaches the highest of all religions, and really a high sense of duty, never leads one wrong.

Mr. George Cotton moved: "That the thanks of the Association and others interested in the mill industry be tendered to Dr. Bahadurjee for having so ably placed before the Congress of Hyderabad [illegible] condition of factory labour in India." It was quite unnecessary, he continued, for him to say much in support of the motion, because they had been made so fully acquainted with the good work that Dr. Bahadurjee had been doing for the mill industry of Bombay in England. All that they wanted in Bombay or in India, was to be fairly represented in England, and the true state of factory labour put before the English people. They, the Bombay mill-owners, were much misrepresented by a gentleman who, as Dr. Bahadurjee had shown, knew little or nothing of the conditions of labour in this country—(applause)—and he believed he was correct in saying that Mr. Holt-Hallett had never been in an Indian mill, and certainly knew nothing of the conditions of labour as conducted is their midst. The mill-owners of Bombay and India, were called all sorts of names and spoken of as so many slave-drivers, whereas he would say without fear of contradiction, that the millowners of Bombay showed much more consideration for their employes than other employers of labours. (Hear, hear.) Many unsuccessful attempts had been made to get their case fairly represented in the English Press, and it was not until Dr. Bahadurjee stormed the fortress of the *Times* which was true to its traditions, and its love for British honesty that their case was correctly put. The *Times* then admitted it had been misinformed by Mr. Holt-Hallett. The mill-owners of Bombay were very fortunate indeed that Mr. Framjee Petit should have suggested at the committee's meeting that Dr Bahadurjee should go home to represent them. He went home at a very considerable loss to himself, because the mere payment of expenses was in no way a compensation to that gentleman, who sacrificed a large practice in that city to work for the poor and the people who could not defend themselves. Now that the English public and the English Press thoroughly understood the true state of affairs in India, he trusted they would not attempt to harass them by trying to force the Government of this country to legislate unnecessarily. Thanks to the Government of Bombay, and to the Government of India they had a Factory Act which was acceptable to mill-owners as a body. They had always advocated Sunday as a day of rest, and that children and women should be protected. There was only one point on which he, Mr. Cotton, did not agree with Dr. Bahadurjee, and it was with reference to female labour. He, the speaker, considered that eleven hours a day was quite sufficient for a woman to work. He sympathised with the philanthropic idea which influenced Dr. Bahadurjee to try and obtain freedom for the women of Guzerat, but still as a mill-owner in India, he was content, and he believed the Association was also content with the Factory Act as it was. They would all agree with him in tendering to Dr. Bahadurjee their best thanks for what he had done for them in England and for the very interesting address he had delivered that evening. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Thomas Blaney seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Bahadurjee, in acknowledging the motion, referred to the opinion expressed by Mr. Cotton as to the hours of work for women, and upheld his contention on the ground that the requirements of different districts in this respect were quite distinct, and that the eleven hours' question required modification. Many sentimental abstract principles, he said, worked most brutal results, and he ventured to say that if they were once to enquire into the actual conditions they would find that the mill women of Guzerat required exemption from the eleven hours' rule.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

The following story, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, is told on good authority of the Grand Duke Vladimir. He called on Baron Rothschild, and the latter being absent, his son did the honours of the great bank. On being shown the vaults where the securities are kept, the Grand Duke stopped at the vault containing the Russian securities belonging to or deposited at the Rothschilds. He exclaimed, "What, all that in Russian securities! Why, there must be hundreds of millions." "That can easily be verified," replied his guide, and he sent for the head clerk. "Haven't you," asked the Grand Duke, "several hundred millions of Russian stocks in this vault" "Yes, your Highness, about a milliard." The Grand Duke on leaving said to his escort, "Don't tell me now that this firm is trying to make Russian securities fall." The Messieurs de Rothschild have give a sum of £4,000 for distribution among the twenty arrondissements of Paris. The donation is intended for the assistance of deserving persons who experience difficulty in paying their landlords.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

The subjoined is a summary of the Budget Estimates of the income and expenditure for 1892-93, as finally adopted by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

OPENING BALANCE.

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 16,00,000 after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1891-92. The details are as under:—

	Rs.
Estimated closing balance as per page 5 of Budget for 1891-92	1,81,304
Actual opening balance in excess of the estimated balance on 1st April, 1891. (See pages 69 and 70 of the Administration Report for 1890-91.)	5,00,000
Arrears of tax on Government Buildings for 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92 in excess of the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 paid on account.	1,67,517
Balance of Tansa Loan Interest account on 1st April, 1892	7,50,000
Savings on the Debt Grant for the current year owing to the raising of the sixth and final instalment of 25 lakhs of the Tansa Loan and of 8 lakhs of the New Municipal Office Building Loan being deferred till next year, it having been decided to advance the required sums from existing invested Loan and other balances	87,000
Saving on account of the unappropriated Electric Lighting Grant	61,086
	17,46,907
Deduct.—Grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 7th November, 1891, exclusive of appropriations for loan works, stock, &c.	67,204
Add.—Reserved for probable extra grants to end of current financial year Rs. 79,703	1,46,907
Opening balance for 1892-93, including the 1 lakh required by law	16,00,000
This balance of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed to be utilized as follows:—	
Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act	1,00,000
To keep invested as surplus balance with a view to avert extra taxation in 1893-94 and 1894-95	7,50,000
Works of construction and renewal	2,00,000
Appropriation to cover the difference between the new and current year's liabilities on account of debt charges	3,60,000
Ditto do. do. Police	1,90,000

REVENUE OF THE YEAR.

General Tax.—An increase of Rs. 1,05,358 is anticipated, about half of which is due to the assessment on Government Buildings being increased by Rs. 46,767, under Section 144 (1), (2), and (3) of the Municipal Act, and the balance to the improved and new assessment on other buildings in the city.

Similarly, an increase of Rs. 4,600 is estimated under ½ per cent. Fire Tax.

From Wheel Tax, Dangerous Trades, and Streets and Building Licenses and Tobacco Duty an excess revenue of Rs. 29,362 is expected and a decrease of Rs. 3,550 from Music, &c., Licenses.

The increases from Halalkhor and Water Taxes, &c., are catered at Rs. 45,540.

There is a decrease of Rs. 663 on the returns from Property and Miscellaneous Items.

Thus, the total revenue is estimated to be Rs. 1,80,642 more than the current year's estimate.

EXPENDITURE.

The increases in establishments have been explained in the Schedule Statements printed before each detailed Budget Statement. The increases and decreases in other items have been fully explained in the marginal notes opposite the respective items entered in the detailed statements.

The net increase in the total expenditure amounts to Rs. 6,85,607, of this increase, only Rs. 1,02,123 are due to larger provision having been made under the ordinary heads of service, as shown in detail in the body of the Budget.

The other principal items of increase are (1)—Debt (Rs. 3,60,000) in consequence of provision having to be made for the full Interest and Sinking Fund Instalments on the Tansa Works and the new Municipal Office Building Loans and for about 3 months' interest on Rs. 11¼ lakhs to be raised immediately after the rains of 1892 for Water, Drainage, &c., Works (2) Enhanced Police Contribution to Government (Rs. 1,91,000), as per Government Resolution No. 1832, dated 25th March, 1891, Judicial Department; and (3) extra provision for special extraordinary works and investment of interest realized on Sinking Fund, &c., investments (Rs. 22,000).

It may be pointed out that the School Committee have applied for a grant of Rs. 55,220 instead of Rs. 51,300 sanctioned for Primary Education for the current year, and have recommended an increase of Rs. 120 per annum to the salaries of two of their clerks at the rate of Rs. 5 per month, and the Standing Committee have budgetted for these increases.

The Acting Honorary Secretary to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has also applied to have the Municipal Contribution increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, Government having enhanced theirs from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000. The Standing Committee have budgetted for an increase of Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 10,000.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 8,46,339, or nearly Rs. 7½ lakhs (which is proposed to be kept invested) above the minimum required by law as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Opening Balance	16,00,600
Income	59,50,317
Total	75,50,317
Less Expenditure	67,03,978
Closing Balance	8,46,339

T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS AT THE MARIONETTES.

It is evident that Mons. D'Arc's little people are fast becoming great favorites among the public of this City, and it is with pleasure we state that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, with a party from Government House, honored the Skating Rink with their presence, on Monday night. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Miss Croft, Lord DeVesie, Dr. Martin, Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., were met at the entrance by Mr. G. M. Philips, of the Rink, and after being introduced to Mons. D'Arc and his sons, her Ladyship was presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss D'Arc. The building, which presented a very picturesque appearance, was handsomely decorated with flags, fans, &c. A peculiar feature being that the programmes presented to the Governmeut House party were printed on white satin. It is noted that the youthful son of H. H. the Maharajah of Gaekwar of Baroda was also present at the performance. After a short overture by the string band of the Marine Battalion, under the able conductorship of Mr. Currie, the curtain rose on the marvellous fantoccini whose funny and perfect dancing kept the audience delighted, while the Court Minstrels whose effects surpass any living "darkies," were received with several rounds of applause both from the gubernatorial party and the audience generally. After a short interval the grand pantomime of "Beauty and the Beast" was produced, in which several songs were well rendered by Miss Nelly B. D'Arc, who is the mainstay of the company in that respect. The laugh-provoking clown and his accomplice Pantaloon then delighted the audience with some humorous scene, the most appreciated being the tossing of the clown by a ferocious bull and the troubles of an unfortunate baby, who is left in charge of the clown while the maid is carrying on a flirtation with the Pantaloon and the performance closed with the usual gorgeous transformation scenes. After witnessing the whole performance their Excellencies on leaving the buildings informed Mons. D'Arc that they had thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment, and hoped that he would meet with every success during his stay in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Bolimo interrupted.
Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post, no extra charge, no extra address.
Mauritius Mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on 19.

A Proposal has been made (the *World* says) in a very high quarter that the Queen, the Emperor William, and the Empress Frederick should all wait at Coburg during the first week of May, when the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha are to celebrate their golden wedding.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The annual general meeting of the above Society was held on Sunday last, in the St. Xavier's Hall, Esplanade. There were present the very Rev. Father Th. Dalhoff, S. J., Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay, the Rectors of St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Colleges, the Rev. Dr. de Monte, Rev. Fathers Geyer, S.J., Pereira Heggling, S.J., Messrs. T. A. Walsh (President of the Society) J. F. Vaz, H. Kerigan, David Thompson, D. I. de Monte, J. F. Pereira, F. S. Fairfield, J. Carney, G. Misquitta, and several members of the Catholic community.

From the report of Town and Provincial Councils read at the meeting it appeared that the Society had closed on 30th November last the 29th year of its existence in Bombay. It is stated that the Society has worked well, and has done considerable good, speaking comparatively, when it is borne in mind that their resources are scanty. As the Society is widely known the calls on it had become large in the past year and were ever increasing; the Society therefore had no alternative but to appeal again for increased support from their patrons and friends and relying on their past sympathy and conscious of the good cause in which they have embarked they trusted their appeal would meet with due consideration. The report stated that every possible care was taken that all monies received were zealously and scrupulously applied to the relief of the poor after a personal inquiry had been made in every case by the visiting members. The various conferences working under the jurisdiction of the Town Council of Bombay collected in all about Rs. 8,194-7-11, whilst they expended in bread, rice, fuel, clothes, medicine, and the like, the sum of Rs. 7,380-3-1. The Town Council was able to collect Rs. 2,761-15-9 and expend Rs. 764-10-9, and the annual raffle on behalf of St. Vincent's Home realized Rs. 3,443-11-10, from which the sum of Rs. 2,613 was spent in support of the widows in the Home, and children in the orphanages. Thus the total receipts of the whole Society for the year 1891 was on the aggregate Rs. 14,400-3-6, and the expenses Rs. 10,757-13-10, which shows in a tangible form the great deal of good the Society is able and is doing for the poor of this city. The report then went to summarize the work done by the various conferences in their respective districts, and concluded by alluding to the melancholy event which deprived the Society in Bombay of one of its most zealous and revered members, the late Mr. Thomas Martin Major. He had been connected with the Society since 1875, and besides being a number of years president of St. Ann's Conference, Byculla, the duties of which he discharged with exemplary piety, prudence, and zeal, he held the office as secretary, and latterly until the date of his death as joint treasurer to the Town and Provincial Council of Bombay.

Mr. T. A. Walsh, in addressing the meeting, said that their energetic secretary in his exhaustive report had alluded to every transaction of the Society for the past year in so full a manner that it left him hardly anything further to add on the subject; but as he was expected to say something he would just touch upon a few ideas which came across his mind in connection with the working of the Society. He alluded in a few words to visiting the poor, and how it should be done. He also requested the clergymen and parish priests to interest themselves in the work of the Society, as he said that the assistance which the Society rendered to the poor members of the various parishes was inestimable and deserved encouragement from all right-thinking men. In concluding he thanked his audience for their attendance and for the patient hearing they had given him.

Rev. Father Stein, and others having addressed the meeting at some length it was brought to a close by the Very Rev. Chairman in a neat little speech, in which he exhorted all present to persevere in the good work they were engaged in, and which he said, though irksome, was sure to merit a great reward in this world and a greater in the next.

The proceedings terminated by prayers being said for the progress of the Institution and for the prosperity of its benefactors and patrons.

BOMBAY RACES, 1892.

ENTRANCES—1ST DECEMBER 1891.

THE FORBES STAKES.

Mr Newton's g a c Venture, 3 years.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.

Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, late Najeeb.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Major Kuper's b aus m Glen Maggie, 4 years.

THE MAHADEVAN STAKES.

Major Kuper's bn aus geld Sookhart.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr Newton's g a c Venture, 3 years.

THE MELTON STAKES.

Mr Beatty's c a p Cupid.
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p, Rangoon.
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's bn a p, Siddy Boy.
Mr Khaliffa Bin Esau's g a p, Sultan.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a p, White Rose.
Mr Jassim Bin Dhakeel's g a p Guildhall.
Mr Abdool Rizac, Bin Curtas' c a p, Nasib.
Mr Abdool Rizac Bin Curtas' b a p, Tigris.
Mr Abdool Rizac Bin Curtas' b a p, Chance.
Mr Musjead Bin Mohsen's ch a p Jumil.
Mr Musjead Bin Mohsen's g a p, Greyleg.
Mr Esoof Adwanee's g a p, Sheehab.
Mr Sabir Bin Futtah's b a p, Mudairis.
Mr Arthur's b a p, Ivanhoe.
Mr Aga Coochick Shah's ch a p, Arab King.
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's g a p, Gray Gazelle.
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's b a p, Bashir.
Mr Abdoola Bin Fara's g a p, Spirit.
Mr Tahar Zunus' in g a p, Nineveh.
Mr Abdool Mohsem Soobee's in g a p, Nadhir.
Mr Mahomed Bin Abdool Rahim Mishari's b a p, Masoot.
Mr S A W's g a p, Rosy Morn.
Mr Hassan Bin Budder's b a p, Boy.
Mr Hassan Bin Budder's g a p, Cartridge.

THE SECOND DEALER'S PLATE.

Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a g, Behram.
Mr Khaliffa Bin Esau's b a h Najeeb.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h, Nicholas.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer b a h Mooltan.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a h, Hurcolus.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's ch a h, Remarkable.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's ch a h, Timoor-Shah.
Mr Jowad Bin Mahomed's g a h, Governor.
Mr Jowad Bin Mahomed's b a g Bismarck.
Mr Jassim Bin Dhakeel's b a h, Imperial Diamond.
Mr Jassim Bin Dhakeel's b a h, Imperator.
Mr Sulliman Bin Khailan's ch a g, Najed.
Mr Abdool Rizac Bin Curtas' c a c, Shah-in-Shah.
Mr Abdool Rizac Bin Curtas' g a g, Najeeb.
Mr Esoof Adwanee's b a h, Brisk.
Mr Esoof Adwanee's b a h, Dervish.
Mr Musjead Bin Mohsem's b a g, Sunrise.
Mr Musjead Bin Mohsem's b a g, Sunset.
Mr Hamood Burgash's b a h, Oriental.
Mr Abdool Rahmon Budder's ch a g, Budder.
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's b a h, Martini.
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's ch a h, Arrow.
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's g a h, Manchester.
Mr Abdoola Bin Fara's c a h, Vazir.
Mr Abdoola Bin Fara's c a c, Artist.
Mr Abdool Rahmon Hajee's c a g, Munsoor.
Mr Saleh Mesob's, c a h, Rishan.
Mr Abdool Mohsem Soobee's ch a g, Nadim.
Mr Hassan Bin Budder's b a h, Arctic.
Mr Hassan Bin Budder's b a h, Atlantic.
Mr Hassan Bin Budder's g a h, Hoozoor.
Mr Hassan Bin Budder's c a h, Red Sea.
Mr S A W's b a h, Victor.
Mr S A W's g a h, Iron Duke.
Mr S A W's c a c, Syria.
Mr Mahomed Bin Abdool Rahmon Mishari's g a m, Mirab.

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.

Captain Harrison's b a gal, Volunteer.

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

Mr. Newton's g a c, Venture, 3 years.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE.

Mr. Newton's g a c, Venture.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Major Kuper's b aus m, Glen Maggie.
Major Kuper's b a p, Talisman.
Mr Fisher's b a p, Little Tich.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary,
W. I. T. Club.

10th December, 1891.

Florilline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The District Staff Office, Poona, has issued the following Circular Memorandum, giving the following instructions regarding this cold weather's manœuvres for the troops of the Poona District:—

Skeleton Formation of Cavalry and Infantry.—For the purpose of these manœuvres each Cavalry Regiment and Infantry Battalion will be divided into two equal parts, to be called—in the Cavalry, the 1st and 2nd Regiments—in the Infantry, the 1st and 2nd Battalions. The officers and non-commissioned officers will be equally distributed between the two parts.

Division of the Forces.—The troops will, at first, be divided into two forces, called respectively the "Northern" and the "Southern."

Composition of Northern Force.—The Northern force, *Khakee* head-dresses, will be composed as follows:—

Brig.-General Boyce Combe, C. B.—Commanding; Major C. E. Sawyer, A. A. G.; Major Kuper, R. A., D. A. A. G.

Cavalry Brigade.—Col. Currie, Poona Horse—Commanding; Captain Gordon, 2nd Lancers, Brig-Major, 1st Regiment, 2nd Lancers; 2nd Regiment, 2nd Lancers; 1st Regiment, Poona Horse; 2nd Regiment Poona Horse.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel Corbett, R.A., Commanding 26th Field Battery, 36th Field Battery.

Infantry.—1st Brigade: Col Morse, 8th Bo Infantry—Commanding; Capt. Wilson 23rd (2nd R. R.) Bo. Infy. Brig.-Major, Kings Own 1st Battalion, 3rd Bo. Light Infantry, 1st Battalion, 8th Bo. Infantry, 1st Battalion, 28th Pioneers, 1st Battalion. 2nd Brigade.—Col Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O—Commanding; Capt. Milton, K. O. York L. I., Brig.-Major; Kings Own, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Bo. Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion, 8th Bo. Infantry, 2nd Battalion, 28th Pioneers, 2nd Battalion.

Composition of the Southern Force.—The Southern force, *White* head-dress, will be composed as follows:—Major-General Blundell, Commanding, Lieut-Colonel Stopford, A. A. G.; Captain Geoghegan, D. A. A. G.

Cavalry Brigade.—Lieut-Colonel Willoughby,—Commanding, R. Battery, R. H. A.; 1st Regiment, 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, 2nd Regiment, 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. Kaye, R. H. A.—Commanding, 27th Field Battery, 72nd Field Battery,

Infantry.—1st Brigade, Colonel Lugard, Kings Own—Commanding; Captain Vidal, 13th Bo. Infantry, Brig.-Major; Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, 10th Bo. Light Infantry, 1st Battalion, 13th Bo. Infantry, 1st Battalion, 25th (3rd R. R.) Bo. Infantry, 1st Battalion, 2nd Brigade.—Lieut-Colonel Tandy—Commanding Worcestershire, Regiment, 1st Battalion 10th Bo. Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion, 28th Bo. Infantry, 2nd Battalion, 25th (3rd R. R.) Bo. Infantry, 2nd Battalion.

Divisional Infantry.—Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, 2nd Battalion.

1st Phase, 5th to 13th January.—The Northern force moving South from Dhulia on Poona, detaches its Cavalry Brigade to make a dash at Ahmednagar and Sirur. Finding these deserted, it moves towards Poona by the Ahmednagar road, but is checked near Koregaum, on the morning of the 5th January.

Concentration of Northern Cavalry.—For this purpose the 2nd Lancers will join the Poona Horse at Sirur on the 2nd January, and the Cavalry Brigade of the Northern Force will be concentrated there from that date under Colonel Currie, and will march on Poona on Tuesday, 5th January.

Movements of Northern Cavalry.—After the action at Koregaum, the Northern Cavalry will move in a north-westerly direction along the Bhima and north of the Indrayani river to join the main body at Chinchwud. It will attempt to cross the river Indrayani near Moshi on the morning of the 8th January, and is again opposed by the Southern Cavalry Brigade. It then joins the main body of the Northern force to be assembled near Chinchwud railway station, where a small Commissariat depot will have been established.

Concentration of Northern Forces.—The Artillery and Infantry of the Northern force will move out for the Chinchwud concentration on the 8th and 9th January. They will bivouac there, no tents being allowed for officers or men.

Concentration of Southern Infantry.—The Infantry of the Southern force will all have marched out as lightly equipped as possible to their standing camp near Yerowda Jail by the 9th January, prior to moving into bivouac.

Attack on Kirkee.—The Officer Commanding the Northern force attempts at first to occupy Kirkee, but finds himself too strongly opposed.

1st phase ends by entrenchments at the Sisters. [illegible] east of Poona; and, after engagements in the neighbourhood of Chosri and Dighi, is obliged, on the 13th January, to entrench himself at the "Sisters."

Northern Force to occupy Kirkee.—The actual occupation of the entrenchments will only take place during the hours of the operations. The Northern force will occupy Kirkee, and will move out to the "Sisters" daily.

2nd Phase, 14th to 16th January.—The second phase, *viz.* an attack with blank ammunition on the entrenched Northern force by the three arms of the Southern force, will now be carried out.

A reconnaissance by Cavalry and Horse Artillery will be made on the 15th, and an attack by Infantry and Field Artillery on the 16th.

The Two Forces are combined into One.—On the conclusion of the 2nd phase, the whole of the forces, including the Garrison Artillery from Bombay, and Sappers and Miners will be concentrated under the command of Major-General Blundell. *Khakee* head-dresses will be worn by all. Brigadier-General Boyce Combe, C. B., will assume command of the Cavalry Brigade. The Cavalry and Infantry Regiments will reunite their two portions, and, except when specially ordered, will be treated as one Regiment. The troops which have hitherto formed the Northern force will (with the exception of the Cavalry Brigade, for whom special orders will be issued,) remain in Kirkee. Brigades will be reconstructed, for which subsequent orders will be issued.

3rd Phase, 17th to 20th January.—The third phase will consist of attacks with shell and ball ammunition by the three arms, and will constitute the Field Firing of the troops.

Field Firing.—The Cavalry will fire on the 18th, the Artillery on the 19th, and the Infantry on the 20th. The Horse Artillery will fire with the Artillery on the 19th. The hits of each of the three arms will

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

RECRUITING for the Army during the first nine months of the present year shows a most singular variety of fluctuation. From the month of January, when nearly 4,000 men were enlisted, until the end of May, there was a rapid and continuous falling-off in the number raised, which in May fell to very little over 2,000 men. There was a recovery in June, continued in July, and in August and September there were upwards of 3,000 men enlisted in each month, the total number of recruits for the nine months being upwards of 25,500. The causes of decrease in the Army during the same period seem to have worked in a most extraordinary manner in an exactly opposite ratio. Beginning with a total decrease in January of about 3,000 men, the numbers lost to the Army increased month by month up to May, so that on June 1 the number of men serving with the colours was 3,500 less than on January 1. With the increase of recruits in the later months, however, came a diminution of the decreases, and by October 1 the total deficiency for the nine months was only about 500 men for all arms. These facts, however, do not apply with full force to the infantry of the line.

Other arms of the service have, comparatively speaking, full establishments, some actully so; but the infantry, which fell off very considerably in 1890, is now nearly 2,000 men below the number, at which it stood at the beginning of the year. Every effort has undoubtedly been made to fill the ranks, and an announcement which appeared in our last issue to the effect that the Inspector-General of Recruiting had gone to Aldershot to inspect the recruits reported by their commanding officers, as under the regulation standard, is a striking commentary on the class of men who must needs be taken if anything like the neccessary numbers are to be maintained. This condition of things cannot and will not change until the new system hatching under the wing of Lord Wantage comes into full working order. Then, if only a moiety of the excellent suggestions for popularising the Army, which have recently appeared, are adopted, an immediate and lasting improvement in the state of the recruiting market will be apparent. For it is not a want of military ardour in our young men which keeps them away from the recruiting-serjeant: it is the complete inadequateness of the present "advantages of the Army" and the practical evasions of promises discovered after enlistment.

The *Journal of the Royal United service Institution* for this month contains an article called "Magazine Rifles in War—a Military Prospect," by Surgeon Captain Marsh. The writer disavows any intention of criticising adversely the Lee-Metford rifle, and only states plainly and clearly the results which may be expected in battle from the adoption of magazine rifles of very small bore. These he summarises as:—1. Diminished shock and stopping power on the individual wounded. 2. Wounds clean cut, much decreased in size, and with very little destruction of the parts traversed by the ball. 3. Wounds uncomplicated by the lodgment of the ball, or by splinters of lead, or any foreign body. 4. Union of wounds by the "first intention," and rapid recovery of the injured. These considerations suggest grave doubts of the expediency of the late reduction of the bore of our rifles. In the actions in the Soudan, the bullet of the Martini-Henry was barely heavy enough to stop the wild rush of the fanatic Arabs; and we may thence assume that, had our troops, in the actions fought there, been armed with the new magazine rifle, a large proportion of the enemy who were dangerously, or even mortally, wounded would have been able to come to close quarters with our soldiers and to use their weapons with deadly effect.

A hand-to-hand encounter with such antagonists would be a severe trial of the *moral* (a French word which is frequently confounded with *morale*, a word of very different meaning) of young and untried soldiers. Most writers on the effect of fire from arms of different kinds quite overlook that potent factor in battle, the fear of death. Men who would be deterred by the probability of being killed or mortally wounded, observes a service paper, would face with intrepidity the risk of comparatively slight and painless injuries. We do not want merely to drill small holes in our enemies, to inflict wounds from which they will speedily and completely recover. It is satisfactory to reflect that if future wars demonstrate the comparatively slight effect of little bullets, and the advisability of reverting to rifles of larger bore, the consequent expense will be more easily borne by us than by other nations.

Lieutenant F. Bayly, R.A., half-pay, the last surviving officer who fought in the Peninsula in receipt of pension, died at Bath on Monday night, Nov. 23, in his 101st year. Lieutenant Bayly was born in July 14, 1791. He joined the Royal Artillery as 2nd Lieutenant, June 5, 1809; became Lieutenant, June 21, 1812; and went upon half-pay, June 20, 1829, as a Subaltern of 20 years' service. He was present in the Peninsula from June, 1810, to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of Busaco and Castalla (medal with clasp); in the American War of 1814-15, including the attacks on Baltimore and New Orleans (slightly wounded); and was with the Prussian Army in 1815, at the taking of the fortresses of Maubeuge, Landrecies, Philippeville, and Rocroy. There is another Peninsular survivor, Captain James Gammell, still living, and he also is a resident of Bath. Captain Gammell, who was born January 3, 1797, served as Ensign in the 59th Foot on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne. He subsequently joined the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, from which he retired as a Captain in 1825.

The Germans are busily engaged in erecting the extensive barracks and other buildings intended for the large garrison, which is to be placed at the strategic position of Morhange (Morchingen). Morhange is about 12 miles from the French frontier, in front of the important military railway from Saarburg to Metz, and about midway between those places. Up to the present time the protection of this part of the railway, and particularly the knot of five lines at Benestroff, has been confided to the garrisons of Chateau Calins and Dieuze, at distances respectively of about 12 and 7 miles; but, with the garrisoning of Morhange, not only will the strategic railway be protected from cavalry raids, but an important series of roads in the neighbourhood of possible battle-fields will be controlled. The Germans are trusting to railways much much more than to fortifications for the defence of their frontier and the development of their offensive action, and the occupation of Morhange is but one example among many of the thoroughness with which they are pursuing their policy.

A practical commander is Sir Evelyn Wood, remarks the *Army and Navy Gazette*. He seems to grasp at the substance rather than the shadow of reform, and all his ideas appear to be sound and well timed. Already he has taken the ration and the beer questions in hand at Aldershot. Now he is turning his attention to the milk-supply of the troops under his command. Sir Evelyn has had 18 samples of milk sold by dealers at Aldershot tested, in order to protect the health of the troops and their families, and with the view of ensuring their obtaining the best value for their money. The milk is classed generally as "very good," "good," and "fair." The samples are designated by numerals, the key of them being regarded as confidential; but commanding officers will be told the names of the milk-dealers to whom the numbers refer, should they desire to ascertain the quality of the milk supplied in their lines or barracks,—a happy thought for which the soldiers and their wives should feel thankful.

In the German shipbuilding programme of 1889-90, four battle-ships, nine protected cruisers, seven cruisers corvettes, four cruisers, two despatch-vessels, and two torpedo division-boats were provided for, all of which were to be completed by the end of the financial year 1894-95. How far the realisation of the programme is from accomplishment up to the present time appears from a memorandum just issued. Not one of the four battle-ships is yet fully ready, but the *Brandenburg* will be completed in the coming year, and the others will be carried forward. Of the protected cruisers, one is out of hand, two will be finished next year, two more be carried on, and three others be begun. The cruiser-corvettes have fallen behind more than the other vessels, not one being ready, but one is in hand, and another will be commenced next year.

One cruiser is completed, another will be finished during the year, and a third will be begun. One of the despatch-vessels is ready and the other will be put in haud. Both of the torpedo division-boats have been turned out. It thus appears to be quite impossible to complete the vessels by the date originally intended. It is doubtless owing to these delays that we find it stated in the *Deutsche Hanres-Zeitung* that Germany is about to depart from her practice of confiding to the Chief Constructor of the Navy the execution of the shipbuilding operations. In future, following generally the practice of England and France, the constructions of vessels will be opened to a species of competition under concessions, and with Governmental sanction.

NOTIGES.

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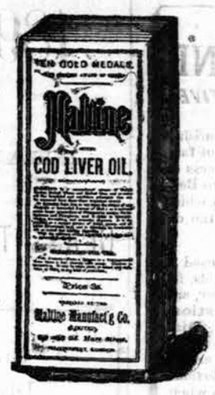

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